The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3257. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND read
BAD ADVICE TO YOUNG WIVES.
By PROFESSOR BENTHARO.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND read
BAD ADVICE TO YOUNG WIVES.
By PROFESSOR BENTHARO.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND read
BAD ADVICE TO YOUNG WIVES.
By PROFESSOR BENTHARO.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND read
BAD ADVICE TO YOUNG WIVES.
By PROFESSOR BENTHARO.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND read
BAD ADVICE TO YOUNG WIVES.
By PROFESSOR BENTHARO.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND read
BAD ADVICE TO YOUNG WIVES.
By PROFESSOR BENTHARO.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER, AND read
"THE TRIANGLE'S" LETTER,
From Burnside's Expedition.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER, AND read
"THE TRIANGLE'S" LETTER,
From Burnside's Expedition.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER, AND read
"THE TRIANGLE'S" LETTER,
From Burnside's Expedition.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER, AND read
"THE TRIANGLE'S" LETTER,
From Burnside's Expedition.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER, AND read
"THE TRIANGLE'S" LETTER,
From Burnside's Expedition.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER, AND read
"THE TRIANGLE'S" LETTER,
From Burnside's Expedition.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
FLOYD STEALING AWAY FROM FORT DONELSON.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
FLOYD STEALING AWAY FROM FORT DONELSON.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
FLOYD STEALING AWAY FROM FORT DONELSON.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
FLOYD STEALING AWAY FROM FORT DONELSON.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
FLOYD STEALING AWAY FROM FORT DONELSON.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
FLOYD STEALING AWAY FROM FORT DONELSON.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
SOUTHERN SHIVERLRY.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
SOUTHERN SHIVERLRY.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
SOUTHERN SHIVERLRY.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
SOUTHERN SHIVERLRY.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUBGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
SOUTHERN SHIVERLRY.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
SOUTHERN SHIVERLRY.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
BRITANNIA ON THE SOFT SAWDER.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
BRITANNIA ON THE SOFT SAWDER.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
BRITANNIA ON THE SOFT SAWDER.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
BRITANNIA ON THE SOFT SAWDER.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
BRITANNIA ON THE SOFT SAWDER.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Big Picture,
BRITANNIA ON THE SOFT SAWDER.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Picture,
JEFF. DAVIS WANTS YOU.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Picture,
JEFF. DAVIS WANTS YOU.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Picture,
JEFF. DAVIS WANTS YOU.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Picture,
JEFF. DAVIS WANTS YOU.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Picture,
JEFF. DAVIS WANTS YOU.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at the Picture,
JEFF. DAVIS WANTS YOU.
BY FRANK BELLEW.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at a host of Funny Pictures by
NEWMAN, HOWARD, BELLEW
and other Artists.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at a host of Funny Pictures by
NEWMAN, HOWARD, BELLEW
and other Artists.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at a host of Funny Pictures by
NEWMAN, HOWARD, BELLEW
and other Artists.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at a host of Funny Pictures by
NEWMAN, HOWARD, BELLEW
and other Artists.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at a host of Funny Pictures by
NEWMAN, HOWARD, BELLEW
and other Artists.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER AND look at a host of Funny Pictures by
NEWMAN, HOWARD, BELLEW
and other Artists.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER, AND look at a host of Funny Pictures by
NEWMAN, HOWARD, BELLEW
And other Artists.

BUDGET OF FUN.—GET THIS NUMBER, AND read the capital story of
TWITTERS.
BY T. BUTLER GUNN.
Also, the Story of
SOLOMON MEEKE.
BY A. F. BANKS,
besides all sorts of other good things, too numerous to mention.
ROSS & TOUSEY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE
BUDGET OF FUN,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

FRANK LESLIE'S PUBLICATIONS.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER; weekly. Price, 6 cents.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED ZEITUNG; weekly. Price, 6 cents.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY, (a beautiful magazine.) Price, 25 cents.

FRANK LESLIE'S HISTORY OF THE WAR; semi-monthly. Price, 25 cents.

FRANK LESLIE'S BUDGET OF FUN; monthly. Price, 6 cents.

FRANK LESLIE'S WAR MAPS. Price, 6 cents.

FRANK LESLIE'S WAR CHART; colored. Price, 25 cents.

Office, No. 19 City Hall-square, New-York.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

False Reports of Battles Near the Potomac.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to be Opened Soon.

An Explanation of the Recent Flag of Truce.

Mr. Starke, of Oregon, Calls for an Investigation.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 28.

NO BATTLES FOUGHT.

There is authority for stating, in reply to inquiries from distant points, that no battles have been recently fought in the neighborhood of the Potomac. If any had been fought reliable information would have been given by telegraph. The public are cautioned against false reports of battles, defeats, &c., put into circulation by stock speculators and designing individuals. Whenever there is any news of importance to the public on any matter relating to the war, it will be forwarded in an authentic form at the earliest possible moment.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD TO BE OPENED IN TWENTY DAYS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have commenced the reconstruction of their bridges at Harper's Ferry. They expect to have their line in operation, through to Wheeling, in twenty days. Mr. STANTON promised the Company, at the late Railroad Convention, military protection in the prosecution of their work.

DRY WEATHER.

The earth has become so much dried that clouds of dust fill the air in Washington. A cold high wind is prevailing.

AN EXODUS FOR THE NORTH.

Immense numbers of persons have left Washington for the North by railroad within the past few days. Night before last there were hundreds at the dépôt who could not get room in the cars. It is possible that the rumors of fighting on the Upper Potomac, which were unfounded, caused the stampede.

THE PUBLIC SET RIGHT.

In order to correct erroneous statements, it is proper to say:

First—That permits or licenses for trade in the blockaded ports have not been granted; the only permits are those granted on the recommendation of the War Department for supplies like sutlers' stores to the troops occupying military positions in the Southern States. This correction is made at the instance of a friendly foreign Minister, who thinks the current statements likely to mislead European merchants and their Governments.

Second.—Mr. CAMERON has not received his definite instructions, and is not contemplating an immediate departure on his mission—no new Secretary of Legation has been appointed. GREEN CLAY, appointed with CASSIUS M. CLAY, still retains his place, though he is on leave of absence, holding a command in BUELL's army in Tennessee.

Third.—Neither JEFFERSON DAVIS, nor any other person has made any communication to the Government concerning terms of submission or compromise. The flag of truce some time ago sent by Gen. JOHNSTON to Gen. McCLELLAN, as also HOWELL COBB's appearance at Fortress Monroe, related only to exchange of prisoners. The above facts are derived from the best sources of information.

ARMY POST ROUTES AND OFFICES.

First Assistant Postmaster-General KASSON is engaged in sending out instructions and making arrangements for reëstablishing Post-offices and Post-routes as our armies advance into the so-called Confederate States. A. H. MARKLAND is following our forces into Tennessee, and J. J. MILLER, also an agent of the Department in this connection, is operating in the southern part of Kentucky. The Post-office at Nashville, and those in the eastern part of North Carolina, will soon be reopened. The latter State is to be supplied with mails by sea.

THE LETTERS OF SOLDIERS.

The following letter has been addressed to all the Generals commanding Departments, in the expectation that they will cause the information to be communicated to their respective commands:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1862.

SIR: In order to prevent, as far as possible, losses of valuable letters mailed by soldiers in the various camps, this Department recommends that each commander of a regiment, or a brigade, shall appoint a trustworthy agent, into whose hands all letters from soldiers containing valuable inclosures shall be placed, with prepayment by stamps and the registering fee of five cents. It should be the duty of said agents to deliver such letters to a convenient post-office daily, or as frequently as mails are sent from such office, with two lists, showing the name of each writer and the address of each letter, one list with the letters and registering fee should be placed in the hands of the postmaster or registering clerk, who shall sign and return one copy and file the other in his office with the date when received. A failure to register increases the danger of loss. It is respectfully suggested that you take such order upon the proposition as the interests of the soldiers under your command shall require. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

STRENGTH OF THE MILITIA.

It appears from the official returns for 1861, the grand aggregate of militia is 3,214,310. The number in Virginia, by the returns of 1861, was 143,000, while those of all the so-called "Confederate" States, Virginia included, do not exceed 621,000. These returns, however, are not recent. They date from 1838 to 1859.

INDEMNITY.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have prepared a bill appropriating nearly $3,000 as indemnity to the owners, officers, and seamen, of the Spanish bark *Providencia*, for wrongful seizure and detention by the blockading squadron of the United States.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Western dépôts of the Sanitary Commission remain tolerably well supplied with bed-clothing and such articles as can be readily provided from household stores. The Treasury, however, is nearly depleted by recent urgent demands for articles and services of a different character.

It is ascertained here that eighty-one severely wounded soldiers were brought to Cincinnati by the steamer *Allen Collyer*, which has of late been employed in the exclusive service of the Commission, and in her trip to Fort Donelson was loaded with hospital stores, and also conveyed thither Dr. NEWBURY, one of the Secretaries of the Commission; ten surgeons and thirty nurses.

PROMOTIONS.

The army promotions for gallant services in the late brilliant victories will probably be announced during next week. They have been delayed until all the official reports have been received.

THE GAMBLING HOUSES.

The gambling houses are closed to-night, the keepers being apprehensive of a visit from the Provost Guard, and alarmed by a recent newspaper publication.

RETURNED PRISONERS.

About eight hundred of the returned prisoners are now here. The Pay Department is busy night and day arranging their accounts, and the furloughs will be prepared at the earliest possible period, in order that they may visit their families and friends.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 28.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the citizens of the copper-producing region in Michigan, asking for a military road to Wisconsin.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition for a naval dépôt at Saginaw Bay.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported a bill to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty with Hanover for the abolition of the Stadt dues.

Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, (Opp.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the papers relating to the loyalty of BENJAMIN STARKE, Senator from Oregon, be referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to investigate the charges on the evidence which has been or may be presented.

Mr. HALE objected to the resolution.

Mr. STARKE said that he presented the resolution himself because he would spare any friend of his what might be an ungracious office. Certainly he would not permit any one opposed to him to place himself in such a position. He (STARKE) was anxious that any Senator who proposes to be the prosecutor of the charges implied in the papers brought here against him, should have an opportunity afforded him. In presenting the resolution himself he did not wish to be considered as volunteering to be the prosecutor of himself. He availed himself of this opportunity to say that, relying on his own consciousness of loyalty and fidelity to the country, and yielding to no man in devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and in veneration and reverence for the flag of his country he had hitherto refrained from entering into the question contained in these papers, preferring to stand on what he conceived to be his personal honor and the rights of his State. If any one wishes to prosecute the matter further he (STARKE) would be most happy to meet him.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that he had no desire to prosecute. He had acted from a sense of duty. He thought the question settled by the vote of the Senate yesterday, and he (HALE) should vote for the Senator (STARKE) to retain his seat on the evidence now presented, no matter what the Judiciary Committee might report. He withdrew his objection to the resolution.

Mr. SUMNER was very sorry for the vote of the Senate yesterday, and somebody seemed now to be seeking to remedy the matter. Was the evidence here uncontradicted? If it was true, the Senator from Oregon (STARKE) was a traitor. He (SUMNER) was not surprised that the Senate was seeking to relieve themselves of the responsibility of their vote.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) did not like the language of the Senator from Massachusetts. He (FESSENDEN) did not think that he (SUMNER) had any right to lecture him or the majority of the Senate. He (FESSENDEN) was as ready to defend his action as was the Senator from Massachusetts to defend his. It would be time enough for the Senator (SUMNER) to be troubled about the responsibility of Senators older than himself when they show any desire to avoid responsibility, and it will be long enough before he (FESSENDEN) would ask to do so.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) did not wish the matter referred to the Judiciary Committee, which had already expressed an opinion on the evidence before the Senate. He thought that the Senator from Oregon (STARKE) had done all he could in the matter.

Mr. McDOUGALL thought the question satisfactorily settled, and moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected—Yeas 7, Nays 32.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) very much regretted the vote of the Senate yesterday. There was evidence against the Senator from Oregon which as yet was entirely uncontradicted, and which, if true, would show the disloyalty of the Senator. The Senator from Oregon was a native of Connecticut, and he had no unkind feeling, but he thought the vote of yesterday opened the door to anybody, traitor or not, and considered it the most disastrous vote that could have been given.

Mr. BROWNING, of Missouri, (Union,) said the Senator from Massachusetts seemed very much concerned about the other Senators' responsibility. It would be time enough to be anxious about him (BROWNING) when he asked his services. He felt no responsibility, and reflected on the vote he gave yesterday with as much satisfaction as any vote he ever gave. He thought the Senator had no right to lecture other Senators and deplore their miserable condition. Mr. BROWNING then referred to the qualifications of the Senator and contended at some length that he was a Senator in fact before he took the oath.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senators from Illinois and Maine criticized what he said as being an injurious imputation on them. Nothing was further from his thoughts. He knew the Senator from Illinois was amply able to take care of himself, and he had not the presumption to offer any assistance. He thought the remarks of the Senator from Maine not perfectly kind or perfectly restrained from passion. He (SUMNER) intended nothing injurious to that Senator. He had too great confidence in kindly relations to make any suggestion which he could interpret into unkindness. He had said he was not astonished that the Senators sought to relieve themselves of responsibility.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked what evidence there was that any man sought to relieve himself?

Mr. SUMNER said that certain Senators were anxious that an inquiry should take place.

Mr. BROWNING said he was in favor of further investigation, but not with any view to relieve himself from responsibility.

Mr. HARRIS asked if he knew no Senator anxious to relieve himself from responsibility why did he make any imputation?

Mr. SUMNER said he understood that but went back to the responsibility of the Senate of the vote yesterday, when, according to his opinion, we opened the door of disloyalty.

Mr. STARKE asked if he meant to be understood to say that he was a disloyal man?

Mr. SUMNER said he regarded the question of the loyalty of the Senator as at issue, but on the testimony, which was uncontradicted, he did regard him a disloyal man.

Mr. STARKE said that was not a correct answer.

Mr. SUMNER said he had nothing to go by except the testimony. He knew nothing of the Senator's life or declarations outside the testimony.

Mr. STARKE said he intended to ask the Senator if he did not mean he was a disloyal man, what he did mean when he said the doors of the Senate were opened to disloyalty.

Mr. SUMNER said he referred to all the consequences of that vote. He thought DAVIS, TOOMBS and BENJAMIN could pass through the same door.

The morning hour having expired, the matter was laid over.

Mr. CLARKE, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, as a substitute for the bill of the Committee on the same subject.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury transmit to the Senate a copy of the report of EDWARD L. PIERCE on the negroes at Port Royal, and such other information as he may have on the subject. Adopted.

He also introduced a bill to encourage enlistments in the regular army. Referred.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of certain regiments of Iowa asking that "Springfield, Mill Spring, Belmont and Fort Donelson" be inscribed on their banners.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the Executive and Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said he wished to make an explanation. He referred to a paragraph in the New-York *Tribune* relative to certain railroad legislation, and that certain words were put in the bill giving the Government power to take possession of railroads, &c. He said he introduced that bill, and it was true the words complained of were not in the original bill, but he introduced that amendment in the Senate and explained it. The idea that anybody interpolated the words into the bill after it passed from the Senate was an imputation on the Clerks which was entirely groundless. If anybody was to blame, it was he.

Mr. GRIMES said the Senator did not explain the amendment. He was unwilling that it should go to the country that he (GRIMES) voted for such a provision if he had known what it was.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasury of New-York, which was passed.

The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the Appropriation bill.

Several amendments from the Committee on Finance were adopted.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment to increase the salary of Capt. SCHUFELT, Consul-General at Havana. Rejected.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment making an appropriation of $100,000 for building a jail in Washington.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the amendment, on the ground that the Corporation of Washington might build a jail and have it under their charge. He was willing the Government should bear part of the expense.

Messrs. GRIMES, CLARK and WILSON spoke in favor of the amendment, denouncing the present jail as a disgrace to civilization. Adopted—Yeas, 36; Nays, 7—Messrs. Harris, Johnson, King, Lane of Indiana, Saulsbury, Sherman, Starke.

An amendment was adopted dispensing with the office of General Recorder in the Land-office.

Mr. HARLAN offered an amendment, providing for an Assistant-Secretary of the Interior. Adopted.

The bill then passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 28.

Mr. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Special Committee on the establishment of a National Armory, reported the following

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., that there shall be established within the United States one National foundry east of the Alleghany Mountains, and also one National foundry, one National armory, and one manufacturing arsenal west of the Alleghany Mountains, and in the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi, and that to that end a Commission of five citizens be appointed by the President to locate said founderies, armory and arsenal, who shall, within sixty days from the time of their appointment, report to the Secretary of War; and that the Secretary of War, upon the incoming of the report of said Commission, shall report the same to Congress, together with an estimate of the amount necessary to the establishment of said founderies, armory and arsenal; and that there be appropriated for the expenses of said Commission the sum of $5,000.

Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, after Mr. MOREHEAD had ineffectually endeavored to make it a special order.

The House passed the bill providing for the appointment of additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New-York and for a Deputy Assistant Treasurer, his salary not to exceed $3,000 per annum.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, namely: the bill providing for receiving engineers into the volunteer service of the United States.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) opposing it, said our armies are advancing successfully without this provision. The force contemplated was, he believed, for the purpose of constructing the Nicholasville, Kentucky, Railroad to Knoxville.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) replied that the gentleman was totally misinformed.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) suggested, that until a short time ago, our armies had advanced only through loyal States. As they are now moving through the rebel States, it was necessary to provide forces for repairing the bridges and railroads injured by the enemy.

Mr. WILSON said no damages had been done greater than those to the Missouri railroads.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) remarked that these companies themselves had made the repairs.

Other gentleman took part in the debate.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, said, as thus far the railroad question only had been discussed, he desired to submit a few words as to the merits of the bill. The corps proposed was essential to the army, and this could not be better illustrated than by the assertion of the fact that these men have already been mustered into service without lawful authority, and have performed service. It was true that each brigade was to have ten companies of volunteer engineers, but the President need not go to this extent unless he should deem it necessary. In reply to a question as to whether any railroad was covered up in the bill, Mr. BLAIR said he believed the idea existed only in imagination.

An amendment was offered, but rejected, prohibiting the engineers authorized by this act from being employed in the construction of any railroad not authorized by law.

The bill was rejected—57 against 66.

The bill granting homesteads to actual settlers, and providing bounty for soldiers in lieu of lands, was taken up.

Messrs. HOLMAN, CRAVENS and WINDOM, discussed the merits of the question.

The bill was amended so as to take effect Jan. 1, 1863, and passed—105 against 16.

Adjourned till Monday.

GEN. HALLECK AND THE POISONERS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 28.

Gen. HALLECK, in a general order, states that sufficient information has been received that the rebels in evacuating Mudtown, Arkansas, poisoned the provisons they were obliged to abandon, and that forty-two officers and men were poisoned by eating the same. He says we cannot retaliate by adopting the same barbarous mode of warfare, nor can we retaliate by punishing the innocent for the guilty. The laws of war forbid this. But the same code authorizes us to retaliate upon the guilty parties. Persons guilty of such acts, when captured, will not be treated as ordinary prisoners of war; nor will they be shot, but suffer the ignominious punishment of being hung as felons. Officers of troops guilty of such acts, although not themselves the advisers or abettors of the crime, will, when captured, be put in irons and conveyed as criminals to these headquarters. The laws of war make it their duty to prevent such barbarities. If they neglect their duty, they must suffer the consequences.

THE LOSS OF THE R. B. FORBES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The steamtug *Young America* went to the assistance of the *R. B. Forbes*, before reported ashore about Nag's Head, yesterday morning. The crew were all taken off and brought here, together with the officers' baggage and a large portion of the stores.

The *R. B. Forbes* was set on fire at 9 o'clock in the morning, and was totally destroyed. The rebels had threatened to take her, but the Captain showed the greatest coolness in danger, and deserves great praise.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28.

Col. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN has resigned his position as Paymaster-General of the State, preparatory to taking the field as Colonel of the One Hundred and Second Regiment. Gov. MORGAN has appointed as his successor Col. GEORGE BLISS, Jr., of New-York.

The rebel Generals BUCKNER and TILGHMAN arrived at Congress Hall this morning, on their way to Fort Warren. As soon as their arrival was known a great throng of citizens thronged the passages of the hotel, anxious to obtain a sight of the prisoners, but they were kept close in their apartment, and the curiosity of the anxious assembly remained ungratified.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Suwanee*, lying at Pier No. 10 North River, is now loading subsistence stores and ammunition for BURNSIDE's Expedition.

THE ERICSSON BATTERY.

The steam-battery *Monitor* will probably be taken out of water to make some alteration in her rudder. She was to have sailed Thursday, and, in fact, started, but returned.

A local correspondent of the Norfolk *Day Book* writes a complaining article relative to the recent escape of slaves from that city. He says these escapes are made through instrumentality of secret societies in Norfolk, who hold their meetings weekly and in open day. He estimates the value of the contrabands recently escaped at $20,000.

IMPORTANT REBEL MANIFESTO.

Another Message of Jeff. Davis to the Rebel Congress.

Confessions Damaging to the Rebel Cause.

TOO MUCH TERRITORY TO DEFEND.

A Doleful Exhibit of the Rebel Condition.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

In obedience to the Constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate that since the Message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated *that the Governmrnt had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve.* Hence *in the effort to protect, by our arms, the whole territory of the Confederate States*, seaboard and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed, the States comprising it were in the peculiar character of their pursuits, and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that to which it has attained. The workshops and artisans were mainly to be fouud in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upon this Government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and in the meantime to obtain by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defence. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends, and though the results have not yet equaled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish.

The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to support its deficiencies. The active state of military preparations among the nations of Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy, has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive the official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island and the fall of Fort Donelson. They have not yet reached me, and I am therefore unable to communicate to you such information of past events, and consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender of Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparation for defence. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donelson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuce as *I am not only unwilling, but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut its way through the investing forces*, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the army. But in the absence of that exact information, which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be until that information is received. In the meantime *strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reinforcements to the armies at positions threatened*, and I cannot doubt the bitter disappointments we have borne by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectations, and as favorable to our cause, as those which marked the earlier period of the war.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the War which we have been enabled to accumulate notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended. They afford cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will, during its progress, become developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants. The policy of enlistment for short terms, against which I have steadily contended from the commencement of the war, has, in my judgment, contributed in no immaterial degree, to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now renders it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the army. When the war first broke out, many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made, still less that the delusion could so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impracticable to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months. Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years our high-spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally reënlisting, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short term, compelled in many instances to go home to make necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence. The quotas of new regiments for the war, called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of new levies and reënlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate statement of the number of our forces in the field. They may, in general terms, be stated at four hundred regiments of infantry, with proportionate forces of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown by the report of the Secretary of War.

I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and reënlistment in progress for the last month had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defence, but I hereby congratulate you that this evil, which I had foreseen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again, during the war, be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster—short estimates.

The people of the Confederate States being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprepared, at the commencement of hostilities, with ships, ship-yards, materials for ship-building, or skilled mechanics and seamen in sufficient numbers to make the prompt creation of a navy a practical task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purposes. *Notwithstanding our very limited resources*, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory proportion in preparation, and certainly of the early completion of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

The financial system devised by the wisdom of your predecessors has proved adequate to supply all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditures, resulting from a great augmentation in the necessary means of defence.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that *we have no floating debt*; that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that *the total expenditure of the Government for the year has been, in round numbers, one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars* less than one-third of the sum wasted by the enemy, in his vain effort to conquer us; less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster-General will show the condition of that Department to be steadily improving, its revenues increasing, and already affording assurances that it will be self-sustained at the date required by the Constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent-office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required, which will be specifically stated in the report of the Head of that Department.

I invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution.

I refer you to my message, communicated to the Provisional Congress in November last, for such further information touching the condition of public affairs as it might be useful to lay before you, the short interval which has elapsed since not having produced any material changes in that condition other than those to which reference has already been made.

In conclusion, I cordially welcome the Representatives, who, recently chosen by the people, are fully imbued with their views and feelings, and can so best devise means to the needful provisions for the public service. I assuse you of my hearty coöperation in all your efforts for the common welfare of the country.

(Signed,) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

OUR ARMY IN NASHVILLE.

How the Rebels Evacuated the Place.

Private and Business Houses Plundered.

Governor Harris Driven Out by the Union Men.

The Railroad Bridge Destroyed by Floyd.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has a dispatch, dated Clarksville, the 26th inst., which says that the rebel soldiers, before leaving Nashville, plundered many dwellings and business houses, and excited great alarm among the people. *Several rebels were shot by the citizens*, whom they were robbing.

Gen. NELSON is in command at Nashville, Gen. BUELL being still on the north side of the river.

The Union sentiment is very strong, and our troops are received with the greatest cordiality.

Great indignation is expressed against Gov. HARRIS, who was fairly driven away by the Union men, they having become bold at the proximity of the Union troops, and daring to assert their rights. Before leaving Gov. HARRIS made a speech, recommending the citizens to burn their private property, and calling on Tennesseeans to rally and meet him at Memphis, but *no one paid any attention to him*, and it is thought he will not receive any considerable reinforcements.

Gen. CRITTENDEN's command had joined Gen. JOHNSON at Murfreesboro.

The railroad bridge at Nashville had been destroyed by order of Gen. FLOYD, (the thief,) against the urgent entreaties of the citizens. The destruction of the bridge caused much indignation.

LATEST REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

CAIRO, Friday, Feb. 28.

The following is a special to the Chicago *Tribune*:

The rebel army, in their retreat from Nashville, left 1,600 sick and wounded, destroyed all the bridges, burned all the steamboats but one, which escaped. The Texans fired the city in many places, but the citizens extinguished the flames. The great majority of the property owners remained. The excitement was intense. Gov. HARRIS made a speech, and said that he had done all he could, and he was going to leave, and advised them to follow.

The rebel War Department has called on Tennessee for thirty-two regiments.

An official dispatch, received at Knoxville, says that an ample force will advance from Richmond to protect East Tennessee.

Gov. HARRIS has taken the field in person. The report of Gen. BEAUREGARD's illness is unfounded. He left Corinth for Columbus on the 19th.

Mhe Memphis *Avalanche*, of the 24th, says: Persons reported to have left Gen. JOHNSTON's command, say that he entertains no doubt of his ability to enter Nashville whenever he wished to do so.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The Rebels at Murfreesboro Surrounded by Gen. Buell.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 28.

A special to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated Cairo, Feb. 28, states:

A report from Murfreesboro states that the rebels have concentrated at that place, and that Gen. BUELL had surrounded them so that none could escape. The rebels offered to surrender their position if allowed to march out with the honors of war. Gen. BUELL refused, and demanded an unconditional surrender, and said that he would allow two days for consideration, and if the place was not surrendered at the expiration of that time he would open fire upon them. The time expired this morning.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI's opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor" was played here last evening to a good audience. It is not a work that calls for lengthened comment, the only novelty in the cast being Miss KELLOGG in the part of the heroine, who was excellent, as she is in everything that she undertakes. Signor BRIGNOLI was in good voice, and Signor MANCUSI was respectable as *Ashton*.

Between the acts Mr. GOTTSCHALK played several pieces with his usual skill and knowledge of effect; they were, as a matter of course, all *encored*, and double the quantity promised was performed.

To-day there will be a grand *Matinée* at 1 o'clock, when Mr. GOTTSCHALK will introduce several novelties, and the charming little opera of "Betly" will be played.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.—On Monday evening Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give his last performance in Brooklyn. Mr. GRAU has put the prices at [illegible] reserved seats.

ATHENÆUM.—The New-York Athenæum (late Wallack's Theatre) opens this evening. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is selected as the drama for the occasion, with Mrs. G. C. HOWARD as *Topsy*, and a cast which ought to insure a full house.

A DIPLOMATIC VIEW OF THE REBELLION.

Lord Lyons' Official Dispatches on the American Question from the Attack on Sumter to the Present Time.

SECRET HISTORY OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

SELECTIONS FROM THE BLUE BOOK.

We have already given copious selections from the series of papers relating to the American question just laid before the British Parliament. To-day we recur to them with a view of presenting a running history of the great rebellion as seen by the British Minister at Washington and as contained in the diplomatic dispatches of Lord LYONS to his Government. The extraordinary importance of the transactions in which he has been directly engaged with the Cabinet at Washington, as well as the extreme interest which attaches to this *inside* view of our affairs as recorded day by day in these official communications to the British Government, make this body of dispatches a historical document of permanent value. We confine our selections to Parliamentary paper No. 1, entitled "Correspondence relating to the Civil War in the United States of North America," and which is composed of 156 dispatches, the majority of them addressed by Lord LYONS to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Her British Majesty's Foreign Secretary.

The series opens with a dispatch from the British Minister, dated Washington, Nov. 12, 1860, and begins: "The result of the primary elections has been to secure Mr. LINCOLN a larger number of votes in the Electoral College than is necessary to place him in the Presidential chair." The early dispatches of Lord LYONS have considerable interest as showing how the events which preceded the outbreak of the rebellion impressed the diplomatic body at Washington. Under date of Dec. 24, 1860, he writes to Lord RUSSELL that the Southern leaders "desire disunion for its own sake, and at any price, and have for the present succeeded in silencing almost all opposition at the South." And at the same period he makes the following significant declaration:

I am afraid very little moderation is to be expected from the people of the cotton-growing States. Great as is the real importance of their staple, *their own notions of the influence it will secure to them have become so much exaggerated as to be preposterous.* They seem to think that the necessity of obtaining a sufficient supply of this commodity *will oblige all Europe, and especially Great Britain, to treat with them upon any terms which they may dictate. They talk of withholding their cotton, as a means of coercion, forgetting that their own prosperity depends much more upon selling it than that of the Northern States and of Europe can ever depend upon buying it.* They do not choose to remember the lesson so often taught by experience, that stopping the supply of a commodity from the ordinary sources results in stimulating and giving success to endeavors to produce it elsewhere, and to provide a substitute for it. In answer to all arguments, they are apt to repeat their senseless cry that "Cotton is King."

But as this gloomy period possesses but a subordinate interest, we pass directly to the opening of the war, by the attack on Fort Sumter. [The stars (*) mark passages that have been omitted by us as of secondary importance.]

SUMTER—THE WAR BEGUN—SLAVERY AND COTTON.

[No. 27.]

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861.

* * * The day before yesterday Fort Sumter was surrendered unconditionally.

At Washington, the day before yesterday, President LINCOLN, in answer to questions from Commissioners sent by the Legislature of Virginia, gave an authoritative interpretation of his inaugural address, *leaving no doubt that he had resolved to adopt coercive measures against the South.*

This morning the President has issued a proclamation calling out 75,000 men of the militia, and summoning a special session of Congress for the Fourth of July, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

Civil war is now imminent, or rather has already begun. * * *

The loss of Fort Sumter is not of itself of much importance, in a military point of view, to this Government. As the beginning of civil war, it is a most serious and a most unhappy event. It seems calculated to arouse feelings of resentment and humiliation in the North, which will overwhelm the party of peace, and throw the people with bitter eagerness into the war.

The immediate apprehensions of the Government are for this city. The Chiefs of the Southern Confederacy loudly declare their intention of attacking it immediately, if the Border States join them. This Government, previously to the issue of the proclamation this morning, were already making arrangements with the Governors of Northern States to obtain volunteers and militia to defend it.

In the approaching contest the North has the superiority in numbers and in wealth, and the immense advantage of possessing and of being able to maintain a navy. It has also an organized, though small, regular army; but the advantage of this will be in a great measure neutralized by the retirement of the Southern officers. The South is, if the accounts which reach us are to be trusted, more unanimous; it is more eager, and, as it has more at stake, is more ready to make sacrifices. *The taint of Slavery will render the cause of the South repugnant to the feelings of the civilized world. On the other hand, commercial intercourse with the Cotton States is of vital importance to manufacturing nations.*

The conduct of Virginia and the other Border States is now more than ever the critical question. If they remain true to the Union, the contest may be confined to small dimensions. Unless, however, they abandon their solemn declarations, they must now make common cause with the South.

MR. SEWARD AND CANADA—FEARS OF ANNEXATION.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1860.

MY LORD: The inclosed copy of a letter which I addressed on the 19th instant to Gov.-Gen. Sir EDMUND HEAD will make your Lordship acquainted with the steps taken by me with regard to a report that secret agents have been sent by this Government to Canada.

The Mr. GEORGE ASHMAN who is stated to be one of these agents, was President of the Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. LINCOLN as the candidate of the Republican Party for the Presidency of the United States.

In one at least of his speeches during the Presidential canvass, Mr. Seward alluded to the eventual acquisition of Canada as a compensation to the Northern States for any loss they might sustain in consequence of the disaffection of the Southern part of the Union.

I suppose, however, that the agents who now appear to have been sent to Canada have been dispatched with some definite and practical object. Your Lordship will perceive from my letter to the Governor-General that although Mr. SEWARD refused to give me any other information on the subject, he did assure me *that no agents were employed by this Government for any object affecting the Colonial relations between Canada and the British Crown.*

I have, &c., (Signed,) LYONS.

Lord Lyons to Sir E. Head.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, April 19, 1861.

I informed you in a private letter some days ago, that I had learnt, from what I thought good authority, that this Government had determined to send two secret agents to Canada, and that *it was supposed the object was to ascertain the state of feeling in the Province with regard to annexing itself to the United States.*

* * * *

I showed him the paragraph in the paper yesterday afternoon at the State Department, and asked him whether there was any truth in it.

"That," he replied, "is a question which I cannot answer."

"It is," I said, "a very irregular proceeding."

I repeated this remark, and then Mr. SEWARD asked why it was irregular.

I answered that it was an attempt to hold communication otherwise than in the regular official manner, and through the regular recognized channels.

After a pause Mr. SEWARD went on to say: "*If you suppose that any agent of this Government has been dispatched with any object affecting the present Colonial relations of Canada to Great Britain, you are entirely mistaken.*"

I said that I was very far from having intended to suggest so grave a charge against the Government of the United States as this.

"After all," observed Mr. SEWARD, "if we did send an agent to Canada, I suppose it would be no treason."

I replied that "treason" was usually applied to breakers of the obligations between subjects and the Power to which they owed allegiance; that breaches of international obligations were a different matter.

Here the conversation ended. *The impression left upon my mind was, that undoubtedly an agent or agents had been sent to Canada, and that whatever the object was, it was clearly one which the Secretary of State was unwilling to avow to the British Minister.*

PROGRESS OF THE WAR—ENTHUSIASM OF THE NORTH.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, April 22, 1861.

The progress of events in this country appears to tend, with fatal rapidity, toward a fierce civil war.

I have had the honor to transmit to your Lordship a proclamation issued by the President of the United States for calling out 75,000 men of the militia, and summoning a session of Congress.

To this the President of the Southern Confederacy replied, on the 17th instant, by a proclamation inviting those who might desire to aid his Government by service in private armed vessels at sea, to apply for letters-of-marque.

The President of the United States rejoined, by a proclamation dated the 19th instant, announcing a blockade of the Southern ports, and declaring, in effect, that privateers with letters-of-marque from the Southern Confederacy will be treated as pirates.

The Governors of the Border States answered the call of the President of the United States for troops by prompt and positive refusals, couched, in several instances, in very strong language.

In the North, however, the call has been responded to with enthusiasm; and *the Government would, at this moment, have no difficulty in obtaining thence any number of men for which it might ask.*

The troops are at present wanted chiefly for the defence of Washington, an attack on which from the South is seriously apprehended. Such an attack, if made immediately and with vigor, *would, in the opinion of many people, be successful.* Unless, however, the town be taken in a few days, by a sudden *coup de main*, it seems difficult to suppose that the Government will not be able to provide means for its defence at least equal to those which the Southern Confederacy possesses for attacking it.

PROPOSED BRITISH MEDIATION.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1861.

MY LORD: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter dated yesterday from Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, to Mr. HICKS, the Governor of Maryland, which has appeared in the Washington newspapers this morning.

I learn from it that the Governor proposed to Mr. SEWARD that I should be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties to prevent the effusion of blood. I had no previous knowledge of this proposal, nor have I had any communication whatever with Gov. HICKS or any other of the Maryland authorities.

The proposal is, as might have been foreseen, *unhesitatingly rejected by Mr. Seward.*

I am convinced that no good effect could be produced at this moment by any offer on the part of the Representatives of the European Powers to mediate between the North and the South.

I have myself strictly conformed in my language and conduct to the instructions given me by your Lordship's dispatch of the 5th January last.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

THE PLOT THICKENS—UNANIMITY NORTH AND SOUTH.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1861.

MY LORD: About twenty thousand troops, furnished almost exclusively by the militia regiments of the Northern States, are now collected at Washington. Others arrive daily, and it is considered that ample means of defence have been provided for the city. *It is hoped, indeed, that the Southern States will now consider that an attack would be fruitless, and not attempt to make one.* * * * * *

The North presents, on the surface at all events, complete unanimity. A spirit of bitter animosity against the South has arisen; no word of conciliation is heard; the cry is, that the South must be reduced to obedience, at any cost, by force of arms.

In the South, if the accounts which reach us are to be believed, no less unanimity, no less bitterness of feeling, no less eagerness to come to blows, prevail. Large numbers of troops are assembling in Virginia, so that a few hours would suffice to bring the two armies into the presence of each other. A fierce civil war would seem to be almost inevitable.

Happily the circumstance most likely to lead to a collision will probably soon cease to exist. It is believed that the State of Maryland will not withdraw from the Union, nor any longer oppose the passage of Northern troops to this city. Ordinary military prudence will, no doubt, prevent the authorities from exposing troops on the march to the attacks of a hostile population in the town of Baltimore. I have, &c.

(Signed,) LYONS.

A DIPLOMATIC SQUALL—REBELS PURCHASING VESSELS IN CANADA.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1861.

MY LORD: Mr. SEWARD, the Secretary of State of the United States, sent for me yesterday to the State Department, and told me that he had reason to believe that an iron steamer, the *Peerless*, had been sold to the *de facto* Southern Government, and was on her way out of Lake Ontario, to be used as a privateer. He read to me a part of a telegram, which stated that the vessel was still at Toronto, and that it was believed she carried the British flag, and had regular British papers.

Mr. SEWARD proceeded to suggest that perhaps the Governor-General of Canada might be induced to detain the vessel. I said, somewhat doubtfully, that if her papers were in order, and there was no direct proof of her being actually engaged in any unlawful enterprise, the Governor-General might not have legal power to interfere with her. Mr. SEWARD replied that that might very well be; and, without further allusion to the Canadian authorities, *proceeded to read to me a draft of a telegraphic order to the naval officers of the United States to seize the Peerless, "under any flag, and with any papers," if they had probable information that she had been sold to the Southern insurgents. He went on to say, "I suppose you will hardly assent to this."*

I replied that, far from assenting, I most positively dissented.

Mr. SEWARD said that if the seizure was effected, it would be upon the responsibility of this Government, who would be prepared for all the consequences which it might entail. He added, however, that the order had not yet been sanctioned by the President; that he was about to go to the Executive Mansion to attend a Cabinet Council; and that he would inform me of the decision which should be come to.

I said to Mr. SEWARD: "I not only dissent, but I solemnly protest as Her Majesty's Minister, against any attempt to seize a vessel under the British flag, and with regular British papers."

I was very much grieved, not so much at the particular fact, though that appeared to me very serious, as at the arrogant spirit and disregard of the rights and feelings of foreign nations with which the American Government seemed to be disposed to conduct the civil war in which they were about to engage. I was most anxious to do all that I could to impress upon Mr. SEWARD, at the outset, the impolicy and danger of the course upon which he seemed determined to enter. I particularly reminded him of the extreme susceptibility which had at all times been manifested by the Americans themselves on the subject of any interference with vessels under their own flag. I said that, even if the *Peerless* should, in fact, be sold to the seceded States, she could never cause the United States anything like the inconvenience which would follow a deliberate violation of neutral rights. I concluded by repeating my protest.

Mr. SEWARD said little more in reply than that he would give due weight to the protest, and that nothing would be done without the sanction of the President, whom he was about to see at a Cabinet Council.

I said to Mr. SEWARD that I begged that when he submitted the proposed order to the President, he would distinctly say that the British Minister solemnly protested against it.

This Mr. SEWARD promised to do. Seeing that he was evidently anxious to go to the President's house without further delay, I took my leave, merely observing that I should probably feel it my duty to address him in writing on the subject.

* * * In the evening Mr. SEWARD sent me a note informing me that notwithstanding my protest, the orders had been issued. I felt it my duty to reply by a note maintaining and repeating the protest. I have, &c. (Signed,) LYONS.

WAR SPECULATIONS—SYMPATHY FOR THE NORTH.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, May 12, 1861.

Little apparent change in the state of affairs has taken place during the last week. Actual hostilities have not yet begun. Militiamen from the North continue to arrive at Washington, but none have yet attempted to pass into Virginia or any other of the seceded States. There are even some people who still hope that a civil war may be avoided. It would be sad to believe that such hopes are altogether unfounded. They rest, however, entirely on the supposition that the existing excitement in the North will wear itself out; that the North, becoming convinced in time of the fruitlessness of a victory, however complete, will acquiesce in the separation which, for a time at least, appears inevitable, and will let the South depart in peace.

No one, I think, the least acquainted with the South assigns a shorter period than a year to the war, if a war there must be. Few consider it probable that in a year's time the North will have made any real progress toward subduing the South by force of arms.

It must be admitted, however, that the prognostications on both sides are merely conjectural. Nothing has yet occurred to test either the determination of the North or the endurance of the South. The extent to which it will be possible to establish a blockade by sea and land, which will really straiten the South for provisions, and the amount of suffering which the South will endure rather than submit, have yet to be proven. The troops who must make the first campaign are on both sides almost exclusively composed of regiments of militiamen, brought together from places widely separated, having little acquaintance with or confidence in each other; more or less well drilled as single regiments, but totally unused to be manœuvred in large bodies. Horses, mules, and other means of transport, necessary for moving troops in masses, are wanting to both the contending parties. The wealth of the North will give it greater facilities for supplying these deficiencies; but, on the other hand, the Southern soldiers, standing on the defensive, and surrounded by a friendly population, can better dispense with them. *The courage of both sides may be taken to be equal.* The North has numbers and wealth; but the Southern men are more accustomed to the use of arms, and a campaign will much less disturb their ordinary habits or interfere with the demands of business. The North may, perhaps, be more easily induced to sacrifice their pride, and desist from an attempt to crush a rebellion, than the South be forced into a submission which they believe to be incompatible not only with their freedom and their fortunes, but even with their safety in the midst of their slave population.

To an Englishman sincerely interested in the welfare of this country the present state of things is peculiarly painful. *Abhorrence of Slavery; respect for law; more complete community of race and language, enlist his sympathies on the side of the North.* On the other hand, he cannot but reflect that any encouragement to the predominant war feeling in the North cannot but be injurious to both sections of the country. The prosecution of the war can lead only to the exhaustion of the North, by an expenditure of life and money on an enterprise in which success and failure would be alike disastrous. *It must tend to the utter devastation of the South.*

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS—STORM OF THE PRESS.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, May 23, 1861.

The news from England and France has provoked a violent explosion of wrath from the Press. Your Lordship's declaration in Parliament that Great Britain regards both parties as invested with belligerent rights has been the especial object of attack. Nevertheless, even the immediate effect of the policy declared by England and France has not been disadvantageous.

Upon receiving the intelligence of your Lordship's declaration in Parliament, Mr. SEWARD drew up a dispatch to Mr. ADAMS to be communicated to your Lordship in terms still stronger than any he had before used. *I fear that the President has consented to its being sent, on condition, however, that it is to be left to Mr. Adams' discretion to communicate it or not, as he may think advisable.* If sent, it will probably reach London about the same time with this dispatch.

ABROGATION OF PORTS OF ENTRY—A PROTEST.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1861.

MY LORD: I have heard with great regret that some men of influence think it desirable that a bill should be added giving the President the right to declare the ports of the Seceded States to be no longer ports of entry, and to confiscate any vessel which shall attempt to resort to them. The apparent object of this measure is to free the Government from the obligation of observing the rules of international law respecting the blockade, and especially to do away with the necessity of keeping at all times a force on the coast sufficient to render it effective.

I have not hesitated to say plainly to those who have consulted me upon this measure, that I consider that it would have a most unfortunate effect on the relations between the United States and the commercial nations of Europe.

When it has been observed to me that no nation can deny to another the right of declaring which of its own ports shall or shall not be ports of entry, *I have answered that this was to place the question of recognizing the Southern Confederacy before the Powers of Europe in the light most unfavorable to the views of the United States.* I have stated my opinion that in effect the proposed plan would be simply a paper blockade in a peculiarly objectionable form; and that under whatever form it was attempted to evade the obligations of the laws of nations, the maritime Powers of Europe would recognize no blockade which was not an effective one, carried on in all respects in conformity with those laws.

I have not had any recent conversation concerning this plan, either with Mr. SEWARD or any other member of the Executive Government. When I last spoke to Mr. SEWARD about it *he seemed aware that there were serious objections to it.* I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

REBELS PROHIBIT THE EXPORT OF COTTON.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1861.

MY LORD: With reference to my dispatch of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to inclose a copy, cut from a newspaper, of the Act of the Southern Congress *prohibiting the export of cotton except through the seaports of the Confederate States.* I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

ARE PRIVATEERSMEN PIRATES?

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1861.

MY LORD: At the interview which the French Minister and I had the day before yesterday with the Secretary of State of the United States, I announced to the Secretary of State that Her Majesty's Government with a view to carrying out effectually the principle of neutrality, had interdicted the armed ships, and also the privateers of both parties in the struggle going on in this country, from carrying prizes made by them into British waters.

Mr. SEWARD observed that this measure, and that of the same character which had been adopted by France, *would probably prove to be a death-blow to Southern privateering.*

The newspapers announce that a privateer, the *Savannah*, has been captured by the United States brig *Perry*, and sent into New-York, the crew being placed in irons on board the *Perry*. *The question will, therefore, immediately arise whether these prisoners are to be subjected to the penalties of piracy, according to the terms of President Lincoln's Proclamation of the 19th of April. The Southern Government is not without prisoners upon whom to retaliate, should the penalties be enforced.* I have, &c. (Signed) LYONS.

THE CANADA BUGBEAR LAID.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1861.

MY LORD: In the course of a conversation which I had with Mr. SEWARD this morning, he himself introduced the subject of the secret agent whom he sent to Canada in April last. He said that Mr. ASHMAN, the person sent, was a most respectable man, and that the *object of his mission was to ascertain the feeling in Canada with regard to fitting out privateers on the St. Lawrence. Mr. Seward added, that as soon as I had spoken to him on the subject, he had recalled Mr. Ashman.*

I did not enter into any discussion with Mr. SEWARD, but in obedience to the instruction contained in your Lordship's dispatch of the 16th ultimo, I said that Her Majesty's Government considered that they had reason to complain that no previous notice had been given to me of the intention to dispatch Mr. ASHMAN; and that no frank explanation had been given in reply to the inquiry which I had made. I added that I was directed not to conceal from Mr. SEWARD the unfavorable impression which the transaction had made on Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c., (Signed) LYONS.

RESTRICTIONS ON COMMERCE—LORD LYONS KINDLY DISPOSED.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1861.

MY LORD: In my dispatch of the 25th May last, I had the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a circular addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors of Customs, directing them to take measures to prevent the conveyance of contraband of war to the seceded States.

I have now the honor to inclose a copy of a circular by which the Secretary of the Treasury instructs Collectors of Customs if they "are satisfied that any merchandise, wherever destined in name, is, in fact, destined for persons or combinations in actual insurrection against the United States, to cause the same to be seized, and proceeded against for forfeiture."

It seems to me to be at the present moment very unadvisable for me to raise any question with the United States Government which can be avoided. I shall, therefore, if possible, refrain for the present from making any official remonstrance on the subject of these restrictions on commerce, and shall await instructions from your Lordship concerning them.

I have, &c., (Signed) LYONS.

CONGRESS IN A BELLIGERENT MOOD—BULL RUN FORESHADOWED.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

I have the honor to inclose four copies of the Message dated the 4th instant, which was sent to Congress on the 5th instant, by President LINCOLN. * * *

In both Houses the great majority of members appear to be inclined toward vigorous, not to say violent measures. In fact, such opposition as has hitherto been manifested to the plan of the Administration comes from the most energetic members. *These declare that it is necessary that Congress should continue in session in order to spur on the Government and Gen. Scott to a more active prosecution of the war.*

It is believed that it is in deference to such manifestations of the temper of Congress that a more decided movement forward has been made by the United States' forces in Virginia. It is now very confidently announced that the long expected battle is positively to be fought this week, and that Monassas Gap is to be the scene of it.

PAPER BLOCKADE—FRENCH AND ENGLISH VIEWS.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1861.

MY LORD: I consulted with M. MERCIER the day before yesterday on the steps to be taken towards deterring this Government from putting into execution the act of Congress closing the ports of the Southern States.

We were not very sanguine of success, but we thought it would be advisable to make some effort to turn to account the information respecting the views of our respective Governments, which we had received on the previous evening.

M. MERCIER showed me a dispatch from M. THOUVENEL, dated the 4th inst., on this subject; and I, in return, made him acquainted with the substance of your Lordship's dispatch of the 6th inst.

M. MERCIER proposed that he should go to Mr. SEWARD, and, without making any formal communication, should tell him, in a friendly and confidential manner, that the French Government could not consider the closing the Southern ports by a decree as justifiable, and should point out the very serious consequences which an attempt to enforce such a decree against foreign ships could not but occasion.

I assented to M. MERCIER's proposal, and authorized him to mention to Mr. SEWARD that Her Majesty's Government concurred in the view of the French Government, or to abstain from doing so, as he should think proper at the moment.

M. MERCIER went immediately to Mr. SEWARD. *On his return, he told me that Mr. Seward had listened to him with calmness, and without any appearance of dissatisfaction; and had, indeed, appeared to be himself disinclined to issue the Proclamation in virtue of which the Act for closing the ports would be brought into operation.* He asked M. MERCIER to let him have, for his private use, an extract from the dispatch in which the views of the French Government were stated. M. MERCIER agreed to send him one. No mention was made either by M. MERCIER or Mr. SEWARD of Her Majesty's Government or of me.

M. MERCIER consulted me as to what part of M. THOUVENEL's dispatch he should give to Mr. SEWARD, and we agreed upon the extract of which I have the honor to inclose a copy herewith.

Mr. SEWARD (as, indeed, I expected) sent for me this morning, and after some conversation on the closing of the ports, told me that M. MERCIER had given him an extract from a dispatch from M. THOUVENEL on the subject, and asked whether I had not received any dispatch from your Lordship from which I could give him an extract in the same manner.

I was glad to have the opportunity of thus placing myself on exactly the same footing as my French colleague. I accordingly told Mr. SEWARD that I would read over your Lordship's dispatches and see if there was any part of which I could let him have a copy.

I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

BULL RUN.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1861.

MY LORD: The main army of the United States, under Gen. McDOWELL, was defeated yesterday by the Confederate forces under Gen. BEAUREGARD, at a place in Virginia, about five and twenty miles from Washington, between a village called Centreville and Manassas Gap.

On the 18th inst. the advanced brigade of Gen. McDOWELL's army, composed of four regiments, encountered the enemy at a place called Bull Run, and was repulsed. It was near the same spot that the battle took place yesterday.

The United States army advanced from Centreville to attack Gen. BEAUREGARD's position very early in the morning. By 11 o'clock the two armies were engaged. The fighting appears to have continued without intermission until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 3 o'clock the advantage was believed to be on the side of the United States, but about an hour afterwards the United States troops were seized with a panic, and fled in confusion to Centreville. The rout of the whole army is described by eye-witnesses as complete.

It is supposed here, however, I know not how correctly, that Gen. McDOWELL's headquarters are still at Centreville; and that the pursuit was not carried up to that point.

According to the most probable calculation which has been made, there were from 50,000 to 60,000 United States troops engaged, and about the same number on the other side.

It seems to be generally thought that an advance on this place does not enter into Gen. BEAUREGARD's plans. Unless the defeated army rallies on the other side of the Potomac, the Government has little means at this moment of defending the capital. All the troops, with the exception of about 10,000 men, had been sent hence to strengthen Gen. McDOWELL's army before the battle.

The intelligence of the defeat reached Washington only late last night, and little is certainly known beyond the fact that the rout of the United States army was complete. I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

MORE PROTESTS—A DELICATE SITUATION.

Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1861.

MY LORD: I called upon Mr. SEWARD this morning at the State Department, and said to him, in the words of your Lordship's dispatch of the 19th ult., that her Majesty's Government "would consider a decree closing the ports of the South actually in possession of the insurgent or Confederate States as null and void, and that they would not submit to measures taken on the high seas in pursuance of such decree."

I proceeded to say that I was instructed to communicate this decision to the Government of the United States, and that M. MERCIER, the French Minister, had similar instructions from his Government. I added that, having been made aware, by confidential conversations with Mr. SEWARD, that he himself considered that it would not be at this moment expedient for the United States Government to issue the proclamation closing the ports, I was willing to leave it to him to decide whether a more formal communication would be desirable or not. I must beg him, however, to regard the statement I had made as a distinct announcement of the determination of her Majesty's Government. I was willing to stop there, or to make a written declaration, as he thought best.

Mr. SEWARD thanked me very much for the consideration I had shown, and begged me to confine myself for the present to the verbal announcement I had just made. *He said that it would be difficult for me to draw up a written communication which would not have the air of a threat; that just now this might have an unfortunate effect; but that he would ask me hereafter to make a more formal declaration, if it should seem advisable.*

I told Mr. Seward that I should always be glad to strengthen his hands in opposing a measure so fraught with danger to the cordial relations between our two Governments, as would be the issuing of the Proclamation declaring the ports to be closed; and I assured him that I was very willing to be guided by his superior knowledge of the feelings of the Government and the country.

Mr. SEWARD gave me to understand that the question of issuing the Proclamation was dropped for the moment, but he hinted that there were influential persons who were anxious to moot it again. I have, &c.,

(Signed,) LYONS.

P. S.—I have caused this dispatch to be read to M. DE GEOFROY, the First Secretary of the French Legation, in order to enable him to inform M. MERCIER accurately of what passed between Mr. SEWARD and me.

FREMONT'S PROCLAMATION—VIEWS OF THE CABINET.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1861.

* * * I have had the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a Proclamation of Gen. FREMONT, placing the State of Missouri under martial law, confiscating property, and bestowing freedom on slaves in certain cases. *This Proclamation was displeasing to the President and many members of the Cabinet.* It found little favor with moderate men in Missouri; indeed, strong remonstrances against the conduct of Gen. FREMONT were made to the Government here by the Union Party in that State. They represented that while Gen. FREMONT was alienating moderate and constitutional men by his arbitrary proceedings, he was making no military progress. On the contrary, the secession troops had obtained successes, and were advancing. An immense expenditure was incurred, but no adequate preparations were being made for the great expedition to descend the Mississippi and restore the mouths of the river to the Union. The declaration concerning the liberation of the slaves was illegal, would give strength to the Disunion party in Kentucky, and shut the door to all hope of reconciliation with any party in the South.

The President appears to have signified privately to Gen. Fremont his disapproval of the clause concerning slaves in the Proclamation. Gen. FREMONT seems, however, to have refused to modify it without a public order from the President. This order the President has now given. He has also sent a member of the Cabinet, Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, the Postmaster-General, to Missouri to arrange matters there.

Arbitrary proceedings, however, are by no means confined to Missouri. The Government at Washington, and, indeed all the military commanders, assume and exercise the right all over the coast, to arrest any persons, to keep them in confinement without assigning any cause, and to impose such terms as they please as conditions of release. To give one instance, Mr. BERRETT, the Mayor of Washington, who was arrested some time ago, has, it is believed, been informed that he will be kept in prison until he resigns the office of Mayor.

The applause with which each successive stretch of power is received by the people, is a very alarming symptom to the friends of liberty and law. The case would be much less serious if, in consideration of the emergency, Congress had openly conferred upon the Executive Government certain defined extraordinary powers for a fixed time. The framers of the Constitution were, perhaps, wrong in not conferring upon Congress authority to increase, temporarily, the powers of the Executive. The Constitution does, however, authorize the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of rebellion or invasion; and if the writ had been duly suspended by act of Congress, the arrests, at least, would have been legal; as it is the writ is not even formally suspended by proclamation of the President. I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

COAST OPERATIONS AND A COTTON PORT—SOUTHERN UNIONISM.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1861.

MY LORD: A more considerable expedition than any yet dispatched to act upon the coast of the Southern States is believed to be about to set sail from Chesapeake Bay. The troops embarked will, it is stated, amount to upward of 10,000. The precise destination of the expedition has not yet become public. The occupation, however, of the port and town of Savannah, Georgia, or of some other port conveniently situated for the exportation of cotton, is very generally supposed to be aimed at.

It is hoped that if this could be accomplished, a Union party would immediately show itself in the South, and that this party would be swelled by many whose interest it would be to export cotton through the port seized, which would be the only one open. By this means, too, the manufacturers in the Northern States would obtain their supply of this most important staple, and the danger be escaped that the lack of it will compel the European Powers to interfere in the quarrel.

These calculations rest upon two suppositions, neither of which can be said to be certain, or even very probable.

It is, in the first place, taken for granted that there still exists a Union Party in the Southern States, which only requires encouragement to appear in strength. This may be so; but there have hitherto been no symptoms that any Union Party has survived the rupture and the breaking out of actual hostilities. No such party has yet been seen to greet the appearance of the Union forces in any place in the South which they have hitherto been able to reach.

In the second place it is presumed that the temptation to sell their cotton would be strong enough to overcome the political passions of a large number of the men of influence in the South; that all the rest of the coast being strictly blockaded, they would rather bring their produce down to a port in the hands of the United States than not to bring it to market at all; that they would rather receive articles of which they are greatly in need through such a port than to do without them altogether.

It seems very doubtful, however, whether this would be the case. The Southern Congress have, indeed, refused to confirm the prohibition to carry cotton down to the coast at all. But their object appears to have been to afford facilities for running it through the blockade; and with this view they have thrown their whole coast open to trade, without an impediment from customs regulations. But even this appears to be more than public opinion sanctions. Mr. BUNCH reports that a mercantile house at Charleston is prevented "by the outside pressure" from sending to England a cargo of cotton in a vessel which has arrived after running the blockade. At another port—Wilmington, in North Carolina—Mr. BUNCH states that several British vessels are hindered from loading by a self-constituted Committee of Safety. Men who ought to know the Southern feeling well, declare that the owners of cotton would rather burn their cotton on their plantations than send it to a port in the occupation of the United States.

I am afraid, therefore, that very little reliance should be placed by European nations upon obtaining a supply of cotton in consequence of the capture by the United States of a Southern port. *Still it seems well that this Government should, if possible, put the feelings of the Southern people to the test.*

So considerable a success as the seizure and occupation of a port may perhaps not be attained, or if attained may not have the consequences which are hoped. Still these expeditions to various points of the coast *appear to be, at all events, judicious military operations. They distract the attention of the enemy's leaders; they cause a wide-spread alarm; they render the individual States less willing to send their fighting-men from home to keep up the numbers of the armies on the frontier.* I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

SUSPENSION OF HABEAS CORPUS—THE BRITISH MINISTER NON-COMMITTAL.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1861.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of a note, dated the 14th instant, which I received the day before yesterday from Mr. SEWARD, in answer to the remonstrance against the arbitrary arrests of British subjects, which I addressed to him by your lordship's order, and of which a copy was inclosed in my dispatch of the 14th instant.

Your lordship will perceive that Mr. SEWARD maintains that the President possesses, under the Constitution, the right of suspending, by his own authority, the writ of *habeas corpus* whenever and wheresoever, and in whatsoever extent, the public safety, endangered by treason or invasion in arms, in his judgment requires.

I do not pretend to be myself competent to give an opinion upon this point of American constitutional law. An opinion pronounced by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is in direct contradiction to the position maintained by Mr. SEWARD.

I had an interview with Mr. SEWARD at the State Department the day before yesterday, before the note was sent to me. He told me that he had prepared it, and said that he intended to publish it immediately, but would read it first to me to see whether I objected. He accordingly sent for the draft, and read it to me.

When he had finished, I asked him what would be his object in publishing it. *He answered that he thought it would have a good effect upon public opinion at home and abroad, that the position which the Government of the United States assumed should be made manifest to the world.*

I said that, for my part, so far as the question with Great Britain was concerned, I was inclined to think that the publication would tend to produce embarrassment and unnecessary excitement. I must, however, leave all the responsibility with him. *I would neither assent nor object to the publication.*

I do not perceive that the note has yet been published.

A DIPLOMATIC TETE-A-TETE.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1861.

In my immediate preceding dispatch of this date, I have reported to your Lordship the substance of observations which Mr. SEWARD made to me the day before yesterday, with regard to the reception of "Confederate vessels" in British ports. Mr. SEWARD concluded by saying that he earnestly wished this matter could be satisfactorily settled, because it now constituted the only "difficulty" between the United States and Great Britain. *Perceiving that I did not immediately assent to this, Mr. Seward added, "It is, at all events, the only question we have against you; you may, perhaps, have something against us."*

I thought it well to take advantage of the opening thus given to me, and to make some remarks to Mr. SEWARD on certain matters in which it appears to me that the course taken by the United States Government is likely to have an unfortunate effect on the relations between the two countries.

I said to Mr. SEWARD that I could not but think that *the extreme punctiliousness which he displayed with regard to communications between the British and French Governments and the de facto Government in the South was neither politic nor reasonable: the effect of it must be to keep open a constant source of irritation.* It was impossible that such communications should not take place. Under present circumstances there was no authority in the Southern States which could afford protection to the persons and property of the large number of British and French subjects established in those States, except the so-called Confederate Government. It was impossible, therefore, that we should "ignore" the existence of that Government. The necessary intercourse with it had been hitherto carried on in the most unofficial manner, and with the most delicate regard to the susceptibility of the Government and the people of the United States. Was it a reasonable ground of complaint, or of strong—or, at least, discourteous—proceedings on the part of the Cabinet of Washington? To put an extreme case—which, however, might not impossibly have happened in old times in Italy—suppose a band of brigands obtained possession of a town in which there were foreign Consuls, foreign residents, and foreign property; could the Government of the country be justly offended if the Consuls made the best terms they could for their countrymen with the Chief of the Brigands, so long as their lives and fortunes were in his hands? I proceeded to give some instances of matters in which communication with the Southern *de facto* authorities was necessary. I mentioned, among other cases, that of British property on board a vessel captured by a Southern privateer. Was it an offence to the United States if the British Consul should take steps to obtain the restitution of this property? Was it wise to push England and France to the wall? What could be the advantage of rendering it difficult to conduct this necessary intercourse in the quiet and unobtrusive manner which had been adopted?

Mr. SEWARD said that probably he should not think it necessary to take notice of an application from the restitution of captured property.

I went on to say that there was another matter which caused me still more serious alarm. The numerous military arrests of British subjects, and, I was pained to add, the ill-treatment to which in some instances British subjects had been exposed, constituted in my eyes a grave danger to the cordial relations between the two countries. I mentioned the case of the nine seamen so unjustifiably treated in Fort Lafayette, and said that there were, I was afraid, instances in which the crews of British vessels captured for alleged breach of blockade, had been placed in irons or subjected to other indignities. These things had, I knew, made a very painful impression upon Her Majesty's Government. They would have a great effect upon public opinion in England; the English people did not enter far into abstract questions of national dignity, but they felt very strongly on the subject of the treatment of their fellow-countrymen abroad; nothing inspired them with so strong or so lasting a resentment as injuries and indignities inflicted by foreign Governments on Her Majesty's subjects.

Mr. SEWARD replied that he had already sent me a written answer respecting the nine seamen, and that as to the recent arrests they had almost all been made in view of the Maryland elections; that those elections would be over in about a week's time, *and that he hoped then to be able to set at liberty all the British subjects now under military arrest.*

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1861.

Mr. SEWARD asked me whether any special communication concerning American affairs had recently taken place between the British and French Governments. I replied *that the two Governments were constantly in confidential communication on the present state of this country, but that I did not know of anything of a special character which had lately passed between them on the subject.* Mr. SEWARD then said that I must have seen the reports in the newspapers about the proceedings of the French Chambers of Commerce with regard to the cotton supply. *Had anything passed lately on that subject between the British and French Governments? I replied: Not to my knowledge.*

NORTHERN SUCCESSES AND SOUTHERN PROSPECTS.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1861.

If the great naval expedition has not realized the sanguine expectations of those who supposed it would immediately reduce New-Orleans, or some other large city, it has nevertheless rendered an important service. It has obtained for the United States the possession of Port Royal, a harbor situated about midway between Charleston and Savannah. The command of this harbor will very much facilitate the operations of the blockading squadron. If, as does not seem improbable, the troops are able to hold the position which they have taken up at the small town of Beaufort at the head of the harbor, their presence will be a constant source of disquietude both to Savannah and Charleston, and will afford this Government the means of landing at leisure as large a force as they think fit at this important strategic point.

This success in South Carolina was closely followed by what appears to be a serious defeat to the Confederate troops in Kentucky. If the published accounts can be trusted, Gen. NELSON, commanding the United States troops in that State, completely defeated the Confederates at Pikeville, taking a considerable number of prisoners, and among them the officer in command, Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

Scarcely less importance is attached to the destruction of the railroad bridges which is reported to have been effected by the Union Party in Eastern Tennessee. It is even hoped that the result of this interruption of communication may be nothing less than the restoration of Eastern Tennessee to the Union.

All these events taken together have not, perhaps, as yet made any very great change in the relative strength of the North and the South; *but they are sufficiently discouraging to the South to afford a test of the spirit and feeling which really prevail there.* If there be in truth a considerable Union Party, it can hardly fail to give some signs of its existence. If a considerable part of the people be willing to accept a return to the Union as a less evil than the sufferings, hardships, and dangers which secession has brought upon them, they have an opportunity to make their voices heard. If the slaves be ready to rise on their masters, or to desert them, the presence of a Federal army at Beaufort, in the midst of a large slave population, will give many of them an opportunity to do so with impunity. *If, on the other hand, the present reverses are not followed by dissension in the South, and cause no abatement of the resolution of the Southern people, the presumption will still be that the war must end either in the reduction of the South to the condition of a conquered country, or in its complete independence.*

JUDGE DALY'S LETTER ON THE PRIVATEERSMEN.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1862.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. HARRIS, one of the Senators for the State of New-York, and which has been printed in the New-York *Tribune* newspaper. It contains a strong argument against treating the Southern privateersmen as pirates.

It may be hoped that in this, as in other respects, the Government of the United States will perceive the advantage and propriety of dealing with the facts of the present civil war as they exist in reality. For a long time it refused to exchange prisoners taken on shore, *lest by so doing it should be held to admit that the contest with the South had reached the dimensions of a war*; a system, however, of exchanging such prisoners has been gradually set on foot. Consistency would seem to require that prisoners taken at sea should be treated in the same manner. Already retaliatory measures have been taken by the Southern Government, in consequence of the imprisonment and trial, in the North, of captured privateersmen; and further retaliation on the South, in revenge for this, has been loudly called for in the United States Congress and elsewhere.

A NEW-YEAR CALL—DISTINGUISHED CONSIDERATION.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1862.

MY LORD: The President of the United States received the Diplomatic Body on New Year's day. I was present at the reception with the whole of Her Majesty's Legation.

I called afterwards, according to custom, upon each of the members of the Cabinet, at his own house.

I was received with great cordiality by the President and the Cabinet. I have, &c.

(Signed) LYONS.

A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1862.

MY LORD: With reference to my dispatch of the 31st ult., I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship copies of two notes and their inclosures, which have been addressed to me by the State Department, with respect to the unseemly position in which the British flag was placed on board the captured schooner *James Campbell*, in New-York Harbor.

I have also the honor to inclose a copy of a note which I have written to Mr. SEWARD in reply.

The occurrence seems to have been caused solely by the ignorance of the prize-master in charge of the *James Campbell*, and reparation for the apparent disrespect to the flag was made immediately and spontaneously by the superior naval authority on the spot. *Such being the case, I have expressed to Mr. Seward my thanks for the measures taken to do away with the unpleasant impression which was produced by the error of the prize-master.* I have, &c.,

(Signed) LYONS.

MR. SEWARD ON LENIENCY TOWARD THE REBELS.

Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.

[Extract.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1862.

Mr. Seward said that he was desirous that the United States should, in the present war, offer to the world an example of leniency toward the enemy, and regard for the interests of neutrals, such as had never before been seen. He proceeded to enlarge upon the moderation hitherto displayed by this Government; on its having abstained from shedding the blood of traitors, or inflicting any severe punishments upon them; on its having adopted the mild form of a blockade for closing the Southern ports, and on other similar topics.

* * * * *

Without entering into details, I endeavored to impress upon Mr. SEWARD the great advantage of removing the irritation against the United States, and the general dissatisfaction which the interruption of the correspondence kept up in Europe. *I said that, rightly or wrongly, the loss, the inconvenience, and the distress of mind occasioned by the interruption, could not but alienate the sympathies of Europe from the Government whose regulations were the cause of them.*

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Renewed Confidence in Government—Rejoicings Over the Late Union Victories—Quarrel between Gens. Hunter and Lane—The Expedition Probably Abandoned—Lane Going Back to Washington—The Lane and Robinson Fight Still Raging—Lane and the Methodist Church, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862.

We all feel renewed under the inspiring news from the army. The capture of Fort Donelson has electrified every patriot. The wild enthusiasm of last Spring—nearly extinguished under the nine months of inactivity—has blazed up again with the first breeze of genuine effort. The people feel new confidence in the President, and are quick to detect the energy and courage in the War Department, which have superseded the vacillation and timidity of a mercenary reign.

There is but little remaining in Kansas worthy the name of news; I have given it mostly in my previous letters, and what remains is but dregs and lees. The glory of the great expedition has departed; and with it much of the prestige of its expected leader. The quarrel between Gen. HUNTER and Senator LANE—for it is now definitely known that the "grim chieftain" has decided on declining the military tender, and proposes to retain the Congressional office—has afforded a new illustration of the recklessness of our politics as their tactics are brought to bear upon military operations. Here are two men, both anxious to accomplish the same thing; Gen. HUNTER wishes to be transferred to some other field, because be does not like this; and Gen. LANE wishes him transferred because *he does* like this, and expects in that contingency to get the command. But both are too wary and jealous to enable them cordially to work together; and the result of a few days of partial coöperation is a *real* quarrel, which is nevertheless real because denied and partly concealed. The quarrel gives Gen. LANE two advantages; it furnishes him an excuse for resuming his seat in the Senate, and once back there, it gives him a reason for continuing his warfare on HUNTER, in the hope of ultimately securing his supercession, and getting the command of the Department for himself. But even should he do this, it will not revive the glory with which the great "Expedition" had begun to invest this part of the field. *That* has proved to be a momentary glow—an agreeable fiction, illusory as the *mirage* of the desert. As the dream fades, we wake to the consciousness of a very commonplace reality, and in place of a grand column of men, led by a General whose prestige fills them with enthusiasm and their foes with terror, sweeping with triumphant marches to the Gulf, and replacing everywhere the institutions of Slavery and treason with those of Freedom and loyalty, we see now that it is only left for us to play the old *rôle* of a frontier police, whose chief duty it shall be to scare away the traitors flying from our victorious arms in the East, and who might seek refuge in our wilds; and to guard our frontier from the possible irruptions of a few miserable Indian rebels from the South, who might otherwise follow their fugitive negroes into our settlements.

It is too early to pronounce sentence on the parties who are responsible for this result. They are yet on trial at the bar of public opinion, and the proofs are not all in. Whether the blame shall rest mostly on Gen. HUNTER, or Gen. LANE, or the President, or the old or new Secretary of War, or Gen. McCLELLAN, is yet to be seen. But as Gen. LANE resumes his seat in the Senate—and he gives notice that he shall leave immediately for Washington—it is already plain that the only fruits derived by him from the *fiasco* are disappointment and loss of prestige. Whether it prove the disappointment of a hero, robbed of an occasion to offer his life and dedicate his genius to the service of the country in the field, or the chagrin of a mountebank, who, in seeking to execute a new and perilous acrobatic flight, had fallen on his head instead of his feet, and nearly dislocated his neck, the public will judge as the facts are hereafter submitted to their scrutiny.

The labors of the Legislature continue to be more of a judicial and political, than a legislative character. The impeachment of the State officers has stimulated them to a bitter warfare, on the members prominent in that work, and on Gen. LANE and Chief-Justice EWING, who are charged with having inspired the proceeding. One of the results of this warfare is the daily publication here of a new paper, called the *Truth-Teller*, mostly made up of original matter, consisting of spicy paragraphs, pointed against the prominent actors in the impeachment business. It is conducted by Mr. TRASK, one of the proprietors of the Lawrence *State Journal*, and unites the qualities of one of your Sunday papers with some of those of the *Police Gazette*. There rages between it and the *Daily Record*, the Anti-Robinson paper here, a warfare of the most vindictive and personal nature—each applying to the friends of the other the choicest terms of our improved Billingsgate,—which is equally intense as the dialect of the fish-women, and much more novel,—and giving what purports to be facts, of the most astounding nature, in regard to operations in which both parties have been partners, but in which one having cheated the other, the latter eases his conscience by turning public accuser. In fact, the columns of both papers resemble the pages of a criminal calendar; and if the charges reciprocally made are half true, a majority of our political "leaders" ought to go to Coventry, if not to the penitentiary. "When rogues fall out," says the proverb, "honest men get their dues;" and I trust that the saying may not fail in its truth, because it has become applicable to the long-suffering people of Kansas.

Gen. LANE is still here. While he was in Leavenworth matters went wrong for him in the Senate; Mr. STEVENS was confirmed in his seat, and that act gave the power to the Robinson party of keeping in place the military members. This, in turn, would prevent any conviction of ROBINSON on the impeachment made by the House; and, in case of a vacancy in the United States Senate, prevent, perhaps, the election of a Lane man to fill it. So Gen. LANE has returned here, and is now engaged in devising ways and means by which STEVENS may be *expelled*, and the military members be replaced by others, elected (informally) by the people, to succeed them. The battle is being fought with great energy on both sides; and the whole ingenuity and influence of both factions are taxed to the utmost. My belief is that the Lane party will prevail; that Mr. STEVENS will be expelled; that the seats of the military members will be given to the contestants, and thus the Robinson party, in the Senate, placed in a powerless minority.

The House has to-day perfected its specifications against the Secretary of State, in the impeachment case, and notified the Senate of the fact. The Lieutenant-Governor not having exercised his constitutional right to perform the Executive functions, Gov. Ras[illegible] still continues to act.

We have had another light fall of snow, which again gives us tolerable sleighing. The changeableness of the weather exceeds even the ordinary coquetry of this north climate; and in any atmosphere less dry and pure, half the people would be dying of consumption. But here they take it as a matter of course, and continue to enjoy a most unreasonable and unaccountable degree of health.

At a festival given last night by the Methodist Society, Gov. LANE was present and made a little speech. He expressed his love for the denomination, with which he has been so often connected, and of which he had been, he avers, a probationary member for "fourteen years." "It does no good for them to turn me out," said he, piously, "for they know that if they do so, I shall join again the next day." The hit "brought down the house." J. M. W.

More Outlays for Gunboats Demanded.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 13, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Americans residing abroad, in their letters home, call upon the country to build up its navy at once, as the surest means of preventing a war with England and France. This measure has been frequently urged at home as well as abroad, and in common with the many who are watching the "course of events," I cannot but feel that we have been sadly remiss in allowing our navy, always and wholly inadequate to the wants of the country, to run down to a point that rendered it but little more than an empty name when the rebellion broke out. So miserably deficient was it on the commencement of hostilities, that it became a laughing-stock with the London *Times*, and to-day it is still the subject of the Thunderer's ridicule; for it is composed, as we all know, of a few sailing vessels, that are wholly behind the requirements of the age, and in no way fitted to cope with vessels of European navies rating the same number of guns. A limited, very limited, number of steamships, and a crowd of gunboats, some of them new, but the greater part taken from the merchant marine, hastily adapted to the wants of the moment and sent to sea to founder, as some of them have done, or break up the moment they touch the bottom or a sand-bar, should such an accident befall them. How true this is all know who are familiar with the disasters that befell the Burnside expedition before it crossed the bar at Hatteras Inlet.

There are vessels on the stocks in our Navy-yards that have been there till they have become useless from dry-rot. There are vessels in the service that have never been available, through faulty construction, and of these the *Pennsylvania* is the most conspicuous; and there are others not what they ought to be or at all calculated to reflect credit on this branch of the National defence.

We all know that these mistakes have been made, and it does not require any great amount of research to discover the bad management of times past. But where shall we lay the blame? Not certainly with the navy itself, any more than that the stealings of FLOYD are to be charged to the officers of the army. No, the public has only itself to blame, in that it has allowed its representatives to make continual war in Congress on both branches of the public service, and for neglecting to rebuke remarks like those of a Senator noted for his volubility, who once said that the army and navy were the two greatest nuisances the country ever had. In times past, there has been a marked hostility in Congress to any development of the army or navy, and it is a well-known fact that the war in Mexico was the means of saving the Military Academy at West Point from a fate that appeared almost inevitable. Up to that time it was more difficult each year to get an appropriation for the limited sum required for its support, and at last it seemed as if the overthrow of all that had been done there would soon take place. But the war broke out in Mexico, and the graduates of the school availed themselves of the opportunity (the first that had ever been afforded them) to show what their training had been, and how admirably they were fitted for the field. But even there they were met with distrust, and it was only after the famous charges of DUNCAN and ——, (I will not name a traitor with the same breath,) which mowed lanes through the Mexican ranks, and strewed the field with heaps of dead, that TAYLOR (an honest soldier, but one of the old school) gave them the full meed of praise. From that time West Point was in the ascendant, to a degree that removed all apprehension of its overthrow, but not to the extent that its value and importance would warrant. And the seamanship and gunnery at Hatteras Inlet, at Port Royal and Roanoke Island confirm the thoroughness of the traning at the Naval Academy, as did the light artillery practice on the fields of Mexico, prove to the country the advantage of the training secured to the cadets at West Point.

But our naval victories are chiefly secured by means of gunboats, and knowing that these are only available in shallow water and along the coast, a cry has gone up from every loyal State, "give us a navy capable of coping with the fleets of Europe, as the best means of preventing a rupture of the friendly intercourse with these Powers. Let us not be caught again, as we have recently been by England, in a position that admits of no reply to a demand, be it just or arrogant, but that of compliance. Give us ships, iron-clad ships, with heavy guns, such as the English bull-dog knows how to respect. Let there be no stint now. Tax us heavily, if you will, but give us ships and men to sail them. Stop the exportation of ship-timber, if it be found necessary; erect rolling mills to prepare the iron plates we now import; set the founderies and machine shops in operations night and day, and give us ships—ships with iron plates and without—and all propelled by steam and able to cope with the Power that would barter the good will of a free and enlightened Power for a handful of cotton, and would fain see this glorious Republic, once the proudest monument of civil and religious liberty the world had ever seen, forever rent in twain, if thereby it could promote its own ends, even for a day."

But for this purpose means must be raised, and we have seen enough to know that the public is not afraid of being taxed, if they only know that the money thus collected is religiously applied to the purpose for which it was collected. HALLAM justly remarks, "the sting of taxation is wastefulness;" and he reasonably asks, "What high-spirited man could see without indignation the earnings of his labor yielded ungrudgingly to the public defence, become the spoil of parasites and speculators?" Men refused to do it in the time of EDWARD III., and they will refuse to-day, if they have no guarantee that frauds will be punished as soon as detected. That assurance we now have, for the morals of the public have been so shocked by the disclosures of the past, that no one doubts that a more watchful care will be had over the disbursements of the Government, and so long as we have confidence in the administration of public affairs Congress may continue to tax us for ships and men, till we are in a position to meet any foe that may seek to engage us for a real or an imaginary cause. AQUIDNECK.

Gen. McClellan and the Tribune.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the American people are everywhere manifesting their joy over the late victories secured to our arms in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, it is with feelings almost of contempt that they look upon the course as pursued by the *Tribune* toward Gen. MCCLELLAN. It betrays not only great injustice toward the Commander-in-Chief, but is no less an insult to the intelligent readers of the *Tribune*, supposing that they will acquiesce in its false assertions of his inability and want of energy, while the consummate skill and discretion which has characterized the whole of his past operations holds a fresh place in their memory. In this, the very hour when his carefully-drawn plans are being put into execution, when victory after victory is perching upon the banner of the army he commands, and which is ever under his constant direction, why is it that the *Tribune* should repeatedly attempt to misrepresent him in the eyes of its readers? It is not because it has any doubts of his ability to successfully carry on the war for the Union. The trouble lies not here. The *Tribune* has become so attached to its adopted child, Abolition, that it instantly condemns everything which tends to oppose or conflict in any way with this, the object of its paternal care. From the assertion of Gen. MCCLELLAN that his efforts were put forth simply for the reestablishment of the Union, the *Tribune* has readily drawn the inference that he is opposed to the abolition of Slavery. No matter in what light the *Tribune* may look upon this idea, the American people at the North care not whether Gen. MCCLELLAN is for or against the abolition of Slavery. They know the duty incumbent upon him as Commander-in-Chief, is, to direct his forces in such a manner as shall most speedily crush the rebellion, and let Slavery take care of itself. But this does not harmonize with the *Tribune's* desire, that abolition shall in some way be effected before the rebellion is subdued. Hence its assaults upon Gen. MCCLELLAN. The *Tribune's* efforts will prove of no avail. Its readers will not be deceived. It is but a short time since the *Tribune* was obliged to acknowledge its error in the withdrawal of its support from the Administration. If it would avoid the humiliation of another such a confession, it would certainly seem advisable for it to cease these attacks upon Gen. MCCLELLAN. Greatly as the *Tribune* may wish to secure his removal, supposing that he does not favor the abolition of Slavery, the American people at the North are more than satisfied with the success of his operations. Not only will the twenty millions of freemen now supporting the Administration with their treasure and their blood, but all future posterity will give the name of MCCLELLAN a place in their hearts second to none, save of those men who spent their lives in the establishment of the Government he is now so devotedly laboring to preserve. A CITIZEN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Saturday, Feb. 22, 1862.

The Original British Survey of the Northeast Boundary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your TIMES, of the 17th inst., in an article headed "International Good Faith—The Northeastern Boundary," you refer to "MITCHELL's large map of America," printed by order of the Board of Trade, published in 1754, in which the boundary marked out follows exactly the line claimed by the United States, and that in the settlement of the boundary question by Mr. WEBSTER and Lord ASHBURTON, this map was suppressed on the part of the British Government during the negotiation. On reading the article, it occurred to me that I had such a map; on looking, I find I have a copy of the map printed by order of the British Board of Trade, by JOHN MITCHELL, Feb. 13, 1755, in which the boundaries between the British Provinces and New-France are marked out the whole distance. The map is 6½ feet broad and 4½ feet from head to foot, and is the same map to which you refer, though there is one year's difference in the dates. A note on the map says it was drawn in 1750, but delayed until 1755, in order to have the surveys of latitude, longitude, courses and distances, published on the map, which was done. If this map will be useful to the Government in any difficulties which may hereafter arise, I will forward it to Washington.

Respectfully, your humble servant,

EBEN. BACON.

BARNSTABLE, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

Yankee—What it Means.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 26, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Boston *Transcript* is all aglow with a correspondence now carried on by some "greate unknowne" ones on the subject of the origin and meaning of the term *Yankee*.

Mr. Blank inquires in the *Transcript*, of Feb. 19, what it really means, and suggests—

"Lydia Locket
Lost her pocket," &c.

(and, at the same time, the *authority* for so doing)—and continuing, quotes the Duyckinckian absurdity,

"Yanke didel dudel down,"

which Blank thinks is the original Yankee—yet the "dudel" is not satisfactory. If there were any such words in Dutch, past, present, or to be in the future, we should agree with Blank; but as it is, it is of about as much value in connection with the origin of Yankee or "Yankee Doodle" as

"Sound the bewgag,
Beat the blowbag,
Strike the fuzguzzy," &c.,

is in explaining the war song of the Algonquins.

"Sigma," in the *Transcript* of Feb. 21, settles Blank's questions by quoting GORDON's hearsay story of "Jonathan Hastings," and after expressing some ignorance of the authority of a "writer in *Blackwood*," (who, by the way, gets the nearest to the truth of the matter in the general "cussing and discussing of this subject,) he falls "contentedly" back on GORDON, having given JOHN QUINCY ADAMS' authority, *i. e.*, that Yankee was "the Indian pronunciation of the word *English*," which is equally absurd with DUYCKINCK's "dudel."

So far the matter is left in the dark, and it remains for your paper to call attention to a full explanation of the matter to be found in the *Diary of the American Revolution*, by FRANK MOORE, at page 86, vol. 1. I transcribe the entire article for the satisfaction of the reader.

"When the New-England Colonies were first settled, the inhabitants were obliged to fight their way against many nations of hostile Indians. They found very little difficulty in subduing them all, except one tribe, who were known by the name of Yankoos, which signifies *invincible*. After much waste of blood and treasure, the Yankoos were at last subdued by the New-England men. The remains of this nation (agreeably to Indian custom) transferred their name to their conquerors. For a while they were called Yankoos, but from a corruption, common to names in all languages, they got, through time, the name of Yankees."

This, you will see, agrees with the writer in *Blackwood*, as well as with history—*Yanko* meaning unconquerable in the Indian tongue.

I am preparing a complete account of "Yankee Doodle," and, as soon as perfected, will send it for publication. The error perpetrated by LOSSING, DUYCKINCK, and other eminent historians, in reference to the origin and age of "Yankee Doodle," is fully dissipated by recent discoveries.

AN OLD READER.

The Germania Verein.

THE MASKED BALL OF THE SEASON.

Maskings and mummings have been the order of the day, or, rather, of the night until the day, for some weeks past, in the social circles of our City, and the Germans have, as usual, in the carnival time, had their goodly share of the fun. The splendid masques of the "Liederkranz" and the "Arion" are still fresh in the memory of the fair and gay, and the past week has been marked by the Artillery and Hussar Balls given by the Vaterland soldiers in our midst. Many of these entertainments have been elegant and agreeable, but for real genuine, old-fashioned German *gemuethlichkeit*, or good-humored jollity, none of them compared with the masked ball given by the "Germania" Sing Verein, at the Metropolitan Rooms in Hester-street, on Tuesday evening last.

Even by 8 P. M., the spacious apartments selected for the festival were thronged with male and female masqueraders, scarcely one person in ordinary dress appearing. The refreshment and dressing rooms, as well as the dancing hall, were brilliantly lighted and comfortably arranged. The latter was ablaze with the radiance of several massive chandeliers, which, with illuminated globes, added greatly to the festive appearance of the scene, yielding more tone and color than bare, staring gaslights could. The band—an excellent one—was stationed in a handsome gallery, from which depended the American colors in close fraternity with the banner of the Germania Verein, whereon were inscribed in golden letters the date of organization, &c.

The proverbially excellent dancing of Germany had excited all the guests to the utmost pitch of mirth and vivacity at an early hour, and by 9 P. M. it was almost impossible to find standing room at any point. The programme of waltzes, polkas and redowas was varied with several "possenspielen," or comic games representing odd phases of German life among the people, in town and country, at home, with characteristic reels and dances, in which the illusion was well sustained, owing to the fact that scores of the maskers represented peasants, male and female, in their costume and acted out their parts in language and demeanor. The gay colors and fantastic dresses of lands that lie along the Rhine, the Iser, the Danube and the Elbe were there, and the accents of those who wore them reminded the looker-on of scenes and people scattered from Mecklenburg to Schaffausen. Mock processions, christenings, weddings and an endless variety of life pictures from beyond the deep were reproduced amid the most joyous hilarity. Among the general masks were a beautiful Cupid; a charming Spanish donzella; a gipsey maiden; the Lady of Heidelberg; the Loreley; Undine and Mignon (GOETHE's) sustained by the daughters and wives of members. A Mendicant Friar by Mr. WALTER, was very good, as friars ought to be! and rattled his charity-box and sold his little images very successfully; a Pawnee Chieftain was excellent, and many others were worthy of remark. In fact AUERSBACH's *Dorfgeschicten* appeared to have sprung into actual life within those walls. A mock artillery corps in red muslin jackets, yellow shakos and breeches, all (the uniforms) as tight as possible, marched and countermarched under their Colonel and Lieut.-Col. "DONNER" and "BLITZEN" with great effect and capped the climax of their glory when in due form they, at the word of command, attacked the Juveniles with their huge field-piece of pasteboard, peppering them on all sides with cakes and bons-bons. The decorations of the uniform worn by this useful body were suggestive for armies on long marches in poor and hostile regions. Their epaulets were compounded of sausages and *pretzels*, and their buttons were stout biscuits. Speaking of the Juveniles, they were there as ever at honest German merry-makings, disporting as imps, harlequins, Ariels, etc., playing the Oberons and Titanias, of the night's dream. And the prize baby was there, too, with its big, round, wondering eyes, looking like a miniature Falstaff, and quietly relishing the fun. Aesthetic babe! blest be the mother that bore thee, and blest thy whole kindred race, so curiously and pleasantly, in their soberness and jovialness, in childhood placid men and in manhood merry children!

About midnight, a characteristic burlesque, entitled "Michel or a Candidate for Marriage in a Tight Place," was performed, Mr. REUSS, Vice-President of the Society, as Village Magistrate, his lovely daughter as Grethel, the peasant girl, Mr. LINDERMANN as private tutor, and Mr. WILLMANN as Michel the Stupid playing the chief parts. Mrs. WALTER also earned applause. This "Posse" was very laughable, and put everybody in such glorious good humor that all were fain to weave their merry fancies out with whirling feet until these were tangled and confused by the first rays of the morning sun. Not that the worthy landlord's table and cellar were forgotten, by any means. But that was another matter!

Ladies' Fair in Aid of the New-York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children.

This institution, under the immediate charge of Drs. E. & E. BLACKWELL, is looked upon with interest, not only in our own City, but by a large circle of friends in Philadelphia and Boston. The Fair, which was opened on Wednesday night at Dodworth's Lower Saloon, on Broadway, to aid in its support, is marked by unusual features,—as, for instance, the circulation of a beautifully illustrated paper filled with contributions [illegible] their photographs. The name of this paper is *Only Once*. Other fine specimens of photographic art are to be found in beautiful fancy studies upon cards, the reverse of each describing the sentiment of the piece. A collection of copies from master-pieces of DURAND, MIGNOT and others adorn several of the tables, and exquisite specimens of fine art in all its branches are innumerable. The objects of utility were in nowise overlooked, as was manifest to the eye of every true housewife and mother. Baby wrappings of exquisite finish were collected upon one table, and among them was shown conspicuously a box of little shirts complete with yoke, &c., and richly finished with soft lace of a minute pattern. They were sold before the first visitors had fairly made the tour of the room. The young people seemed to incline naturally toward a certain table presided over by a spirit of cheerfulness in the form of a lady, who, it was observed, used the "plain language,"—for upon its surface were arrayed in tempting disorder, toys and trifles which are far from being "little things to little minds." Some tea roses and leaves in wax are the most finished specimens of the kind that have been exposed upon the many stands that have been enriched with these cold yet delicate imitations of nature, in the successive fairs of this Winter. The sprigs that elicited the admiration of which we speak were the handiwork of Miss ADELAIDE BAYLISS.

Very valuable impressions of antique medals and *bas relief*, give some interesting results of the advancement made in electrotyping. At 8½ o'clock the gas-lights were lowered, and people began to secure places from whence to gain a good view of the tableaux. The first of these was a scene in "Midsummer Night's Dream"—the second, "The Home Guard,"—the third, a scene from Lallah-Rookh, and the fourth, three scenes in the historical romance of Queen Eleanor and Rosamond, portraying, love, jealousy and revenge.

Mr. Seward and the Next Presidency.

Mr. SEWARD having been informed of the existence of a club in Philadelphia, the purpose of which was to nominate him for the next Presidency, sent the following letter to its President:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have received the letter which was addressed to me on the 8th instant by you, an officer of a political association recently organized in Philadelphia.

You will excuse me, my dear Sir, for what may seem unkind or ungrateful in this reply to that communication, which has given me some uneasiness, and which only fails to inflict severe pain upon me, because I do not regard the movement which it describes as one of very considerable magnitude.

The club, as you inform me, have adopted a resolution to exert themselves to secure my advancement to the Presidency of the United States, and this resolution is generously based upon a high appreciation of such public services as I have hitherto attempted to perform.

I avail myself of the good will of the club, thus flatteringly manifested, to say that I consider the proceeding as one altogether unwise, and tending to produce only public evil in a crisis when every possible path of danger ought to be carefully avoided. It is a partisan movement, and, worst of all, a partisan movement of a personal character.

If, when the present civil war was looming up before us, I had cherished an ambition to attain the high position you have indicated, I should have adopted one of two courses which lay open to me—namely, either to withdraw from the public service at home to a position of honor without great responsibility abroad, or to retire to private life, and avoiding the caprices of fortune, await the chances of public favor.

But I deliberately took another course. I renounced all ambition, and came into the Executive Government to aid in saving the Constitution and the integrity of my country, or to perish with them. It seemed to me, then, that I must necessarily renounce all expectation of future personal advantage, in order that the counsels that I might give to the President in such a crisis should not only be, but be recognized as being, disinterested, loyal and patriotic.

Acting on this principle, I shun no danger and shrink from no responsibility. So I neither look for, nor, if it should be offered to me, would I ever hereafter accept any reward.

The country is to be saved or lost by the highest efforts of public and private virtue before another Presidential election shall occur. If it shall be saved, as I believe it will, I do not fear that my zeal in that great achievement will be overlooked by the grateful generations to come after us. If, on the other hand, it shall be lost, he who shall study the causes of the great ruin shall not find among them any want of self-sacrifice on my part. I could never consent, if unanimously called upon, to be a President of a division of the Republic. I cheerfully give up my aspirations for rule in the whole Republic, as a contribution to the efforts necessary to maintain it in its integrity. I hardly need add that it results from these circumstances, that I not only ask, but peremptorily require, my friends, in whose behalf you have written to me, to drop my name, henceforth and forever, from among those to whom they look as possible candidates for National distinctions and preferments.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LAW REPORTS.

The Law Respecting "Specific Performance"—When the Court will not Compel the Delivery of a Deed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Peter Lynch vs. *Henry Bischoff*.—The plaintiff brought this action to compel the defendant to deliver a deed to the premises No. 46 Elm-street, in this City, pursuant to a contract, as alleged, made between the parties for the purchase thereof by the plaintiff.

It was alleged by the defence that at the time the contract was made it was understood that the defendant should have for the property $6,000, over and above all incumbrances; that the plaintiff's agent represented that the proceedings for widening Worth-street would not be confirmed for years to come, when, in fact, such proceedings had been confirmed by the Supreme Court the preceding day. It appeared by the testimony of the agent, that he was ignorant of this fact when the contract was made.

Defendant's premises were assessed at the sum of $1,200.

Defendant tendered plaintiff a deed subject to this assessment, but refused to give any other deed.

The case was stated in the TIMES of Dec. 21st last, at which time it was argued.

The Court now rendered an elaborate opinion in the matter, of which the following is the conclusion, touching the law of specific performance:

ALLEN, J.—It is well settled that a specific performance of contract is not a matter of right in either party, but is a matter of discretion in the Court, and the circumstances of each particular case will control and determine the rights of the parties. Courts of equity will frequently refuse to enforce a contract which they will not annul. (White *vs.* Damin, 7 Vesey, 35; Seymour *vs* Delaney, 3 Cow., 445; S. C. C. J. C. R., 222; Matthews *vs.* Vermilyea, 3 Barb. S. C. R., 50; Jackson *vs.* Ashton, 11 Peters, 229.)

Inadequacy of consideration may be sufficient to induce the Court to refuse a decree of specific performance, although it would not rescind the contract. (Osgood *vs.* Franklin, 2 J. C. R. 1.)

A contract to be enforced specifically must be fair and just in all its parts, and not a hard or unconscionable bargain. (Kimberly *vs.* Jennings, 6 Sim. 340.)

There are many instances in which, though there is nothing that actually amounts to fraud, there is nevertheless a want of that equality and fairness in the contract which are essential in order that the Court may exercise its extraordinary jurisdiction in specific performance. (Mortlock *vs.* Butler, 10 Vesey, 292, 300; Turning *vs.* Morrison, 2 Bro. 6, 6, 326.)

The Court will not interfere when there has been an improper suppression of a fact by one party, or when, at the time of entering into it, one party was cognizant of a fact of which the other could not be informed, so that what was certain to the one was represented as—or was, in fact—uncertain to the other. (Shirley *vs.* Shatter, 1 Bro. C. C., 440; Dracon *vs.* Rastine, 1 Aus., 64; Elland *vs.* Lord Standoff, 1 Ball and B., 241; Smith *vs.* Harrison, L. J. Ch., 412.) So, too, when a specific performance will impose a great hardship on either of the parties, the Court will not decree it, but leaving the party seeking it to his action.—Pr. Lord Brougham in Gould *vs.* Kemp, 2 M. & K., 308. One other rule may be referred to before applying the principles as far as they have been settled by adjudicating in particular cases to the case in hand, and that is that the contract, to be enforced by a Court of Equity, must be free from surprise and mistake, as well as fraud. (Ball *vs.* Stone, 1 S. & S., 210; Matins *vs.* Freeman, 2 Vern., 25; Lester *vs.* Thompson, 9 Har., 268, and § 2, Story's Eq. Jur., § 742 and seq.

It would be inequitable to enforce this contract as against the defendant. It would be to compel him to part with his property for an inadequate price, and to enforce an unequal bargain. It would be to compel him to perform a contract to which he never consented, and which, if the plaintiff was as ignorant as the defendant, was not in the minds of the parties. If the plaintiff had reason to believe, and did believe, (as the evidence authorizes the inference,) that the assessment had been confirmed, then he acted upon the knowledge, or rather belief, of a fact which proved to be true, of which the defendant was entirely ignorant, and of which the plaintiff knew he was entirely ignorant. To enforce the contract, would be to enable the plaintiff to take advantage of this ignorance of a fact affecting greatly the value of the property, and the terms and conditions of the sale.

It cannot be doubted that, had the defendant been as well informed as the plaintiff, he would have provided by the contract to relieve himself from the payment of the assessment.

It is not a case for a specific performance of the contract as made. If the plaintiff elects to correct the mistake, and accepts a conveyance of the property, subject to the assessment, and as tendered by the defendant, a judgment to that effect may be entered, without costs to either party; but if he omits for twenty days to signify his election to take such conveyance and perform the contract, then the complaint must be dismissed, with costs, but without prejudice to an action for damages for non-performance of the contract.

Burrell, Davison & Burrell, for plaintiff; H. [illegible] Clinton and J. H. Powers, for defendant.

Onus Probandi—The Purchaser of Paper and the Proof of Notice of its Character.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Daly, Brady, and Hilton.

Edward G. Taylor vs. *John Thomas et al.*—This was an action brought against defendant Thomas, as maker, and the other defendants, as indorsers, of a promissory note for $2,500.

The defendants found on the trial that Charles Congdon, one of the defendants, gave the note to a broker to have it discounted; that the broker pledged the note for his own use to one R. E. Everson for $500. That Everson pledged it to one Dingan for $510. That Charles Congdon never received anything for the note. The plaintiff testified that he paid Dingan $2,300 for the note, that it was customary to inquire about paper, and that he knew Mr. Congdon, but made no inquiries of him. The broker had *pendente lite* paid $1,000 on the note, and the Court directed the jury to find a verdict against Charles Congdon for $1,370 47 and against the other defendants for $1,540 20.

From the judgment entered on the verdict, the defendants appealed, on the ground that it was error to direct the jury to find a verdict against the defendants JOHN THOMAS and SAMUEL CONGDON for the full amount of the note, less the $1,000. That the note was fraudulently put in circulation and the plaintiff cannot recover only the actual amount he innocently parted with for the note. That the burden was on the plaintiff to show that he took the note innocently and in the course of trade for a valuable consideration, and under circumstances of due caution, and that these questions should have been submitted to the jury. Decision reserved.

Robert Jackson for appellants; Alfred Roe for respondent.

The Further Extension of Central Park.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Matter of the Extension of Central Park.—In respect to the extension of Central Park, so as to take in all those lands and places between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, the Court now appointed Michael Ulshoeffer, Luther Bradish and S. B. Ruggles as Commissioners of estimate.

The Act of 1859 in respect to Courts of Sessions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Matter of Marks.—The petitioner obtained a writ of *certiorari* with which to take his conviction from the Special Sessions to the General Sessions. The writ was issued under the act in respect to Courts of Sessions, of 1859.

The District-Attorney now obtained an order quashing the writ upon the ground that the act referred to only related to Counties outside the City of New-York, wherein County Clerks were also Clerks of the Sessions—having equal authority and jurisdiction in the cases appealed, in each capacity.

Surrogate's Court.

Will Admitted.—The will of Simon Sterger was now admitted to probate, containing no provisions of interest to the public.

Legal Notice.

THE MARCH TERM OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

The Special Term of this Court will be held during the month of March in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen, City Hall.

Part 1—Trial Term will be held in brown-stone building, room No. 11.

Part 2—Trial Term will be held in brown-stone building, room No. 16.

Part 3—Trial Term will be held in General Term room, corner of Centre and Chambers streets.

Part 4—Trial Term will be held in the room underneath General Term room, in room corner of Centre and Chambers streets.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Petition of Samuel D. Babcock to vacate assessment for paving Duane-street.—Application denied.

Before Justice Leonard.

Nichols et al. *vs.* Rinker.—Motion denied, with $10 costs of opposing to await the final judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice White.

Clark *vs.* Boyd—Barnes *vs.* Blake *et al.*—Scheidt *et al. vs.* Sturgis, Jr., *et al.*—Order granted in these cases.

Before Justice Barbour.

Wernham *vs.* Wernham.—Divorce granted.

Donnelly, executor, &c. *vs.* Ferris—Searle *vs.* Cockroft—The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank *vs.* The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Order granted in these cases.

Rutter *vs.* Puckhafer *et al.*—Burnet *vs.* Fabian—Donnell *vs.* Donnell—Barnes *vs.* Truex—Beckerman *vs.* Lush *et al.*—Order granted in these cases.

Kellogg *vs.* Baker.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Murphy *vs.* Murphy.—Reference ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 28, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '68..Reg	93	50	Pac. Mail St. Co.s30	92
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	92¾	100	do.........b30	93
35,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	92⅞	50	do........s5	93
10,500	Trea. 7 3-10 ℔ ct. Notes......small	93¾	150	do........	93
5,000	do......large	99¼	200	N. Y. Cen. R....b60	83¾
3,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70..	98	535	do........	83⅜
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78..	88	36	do........	83⅜
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	59½	50	do.......b30	83⅜
3,000	Va. St. 6s........	59½	50	Erie Railway.....	34⅞
61,000	Missouri St. 6s....	52¼	550	do........	35
38,000	do..........	52¼	100	do.......b30	35⅛
40,000	do.......b30	53	100	Erie Railway Pref.	58⅜
10,000	do.......b30	52¾	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	63⅞
20,000	do.......b30	52⅞	100	Hud. River R..b30	36
20,000	do..........	52⅝	100	do.......b15	36
5,000	do.......b15	52¾	200	do........	36¼
5,000	do..........	52⅝	15	Mich. Central R....	54
5,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H. & St. J. R......	64	50	do........	54¼
1,000	Cal. St. 7s........	87	100	do........	54⅛
4,000	do..........	86¾	50	do.......b30	54⅜
5,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83.	96½	5	Mich. S. & N. I R..	24¼
4,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	100¾	35	do........	24
5,000	do..........	100	300	do........	24⅛
1,000	C.B.&Q.R 8p.c.b.	100	150	do.......b60	24⅜
5,000	Har. R. 3d M. B.	72	100	M.S. & N.I.G.S.b30	48⅜
2,000	Ha. & St. J. R. B	45	200	do.......b30	48⅛
5,000	do..........	60	50	do........	48
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	77	50	do........s6	47⅞
24,000	Mich. S. F. Bs.....	90	50	do........	47⅞
5,000	do..........	90½	300	Clev. & Pitts. R....	18⅞
7,000	do..........	90¼	50	do.......b10	18⅞
2,000	Ter. H. & Alt. 1 M	93	200	do.......b30	18⅞
9,000	Ter. H. & Alt. 2 M	50½	200	do........	18⅞
130,000	Amer. Gold......	102¼	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	109½
5,000	do..........	102⅛	100	Gal. & Chic. R..b30	69
50,000	do......s60.	102⅛	50	do........	68⅞
35,000	do......b30.	102⅜	400	Clev. & Tol. R....	45⅞
25,000	do......b30.	102⅜	200	do.......b10	45⅛
5,000	do......b15.	102¼	200	do.......b10	45⅜
10	Ocean Bank......	70	100	do........	45¼
5	Metropolitan Bank.	96	100	do.......s10	45⅜
15	Continental Bank..	80	100	do.......b30	45⅜
50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	92	100	do.......s60	45¼
50	Cum. Coal Prefd.....	7½	100	Chic. & R. I. R....	56⅞
100	Mil. & P. DuCh. R.	20	200	do.......b10	57
			75	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	64

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.	92½	22	Park Bank........	100
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	92⅜	250	N. Y. Cen. R.....	83⅜
17,000	do..........	92⅞	50	do........b3	83⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	85	200	do........b10	83⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, '62, Cou.	99¼	250	do........at 60	83⅜
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℔c.N.	99¼	60	Erie Railway....b30	35⅛
29,000	do..........	99⅞	5	Erie R. Pref.....	59
1,000	Tenn. S. 6s, '90..	59½	100	do........	58⅜
8,000	do..........	59⅜	300	Hud. River R.....	37⅜
5,000	do.......s60	59	50	do........	37⅛
1,000	Missouri St. 6s..	52½	50	Mich. Cen. R..b30	54⅛
20,000	Am'can Gold......	102¼	50	do........	54⅛
15,000	do.......b30.	102⅛	150	do........	54
3,000	M. S. s. f. bonds..	90¼	350	do........	53¾
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st M..	77½	100	M. S. & N. I. R..s60	24
2,000	Mi. & Pr. Du. C. 1 M	89¾	10	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	63½
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M...	73	900	Cleve. & Pitts. R...	18⅛
60	Pacific Mail S Co...	93	18	Cl., Col. & Cin R...	109½
50	do.......s10	93	50	Gal. & Chic. R....	68⅞
50	do.......b10	93¼			

FRIDAY, Feb. 28—P. M.

We are now enabled to publish an official copy of the Loan and Treasury Bill, passed by Congress, and approved by the President on the 25th inst.:

AN ACT to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, $150,000,000 of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than $5 each; *Provided, however,* That fifty millions of said notes shall be in lieu of the demand Treasury notes authorized to be issued by the act of July 17, 1861; which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the notes herein provided for substituted for them: *And provided further,* That the amount of the two kinds of notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of $150,000,000, *and such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid.* And any holders of said United States notes depositing any sum not less than $50, or some multiple of $50, with the Treasurer of the United States, or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holder an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from the date thereof. And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public interests shall require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States, he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds, or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, *redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable twenty years from date,* and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. And the bonds herein authorized shall be of such denominations, not less than $50, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time, at the market value thereof, for the coin of the United States, or for any of the Treasury Notes that have been or may hereafter be issued under any former act of Congress, or for United States Notes that may be issued under the provisions of this act; and all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations or associations, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the United States notes and the coupon or registered bonds authorized by this act shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer of the United States and the Register of the Treasury, and also, as evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury Department, which imprint shall be made under the direction of the Secretary, after the said notes or bonds shall be received from the engravers and before they are issued; or the said notes and bonds shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or for the Treasurer by such persons as may be specially appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or for the Register by such persons as the Secretary of the Treasury may specially appoint for that purpose; and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved the twenty-third day of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, so far as they can be applied to this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and reenacted; and the sum of $300,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury may receive from any person or persons, or any corporation, United States notes on deposit for not less than thirty days, in sums of not less than $100, with any of the Assistant Treasurers or designated depositaries of the United States authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive them, who shall issue therefor certificates of deposit, made in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and said certificates of deposit shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; and any amount of United States notes so deposited may be withdrawn from deposit at any time after ten days' notice on the return of said certificates: *Provided,* That the interest on all such deposits shall cease and determine at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury: *And provided further,* That the aggregate of such deposit shall at no time exceed the amount of $25,000,000.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or in notes payable on demand heretofore authorized to be issued and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows:

First—To the payment in coin of the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States.

Second—To the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after the first day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart *as a sinking fund*, and the interest of which shall, in like manner, be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

Third—The residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit or alter, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited or altered, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting or altering, any note, bond, coupon or other security issued under the authority of this act, or heretofore issued under acts to authorize the issue of Treasury notes or bonds; or shall pass, utter, publish or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place with intent to pass, utter, publish or sell, or shall have or keep in possession or conceal, with intent to utter, publish or sell, any such false, forged, counterfeited or altered note, bond, coupon or other security, with intent to defraud any body corporate or politic, or any other person or persons whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, having the custody of any plate or plates from which any notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities mentioned in this act, or any part thereof, shall have been printed, or which shall have been prepared for the purpose of printing any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, shall use such plate or plates, or knowingly permit the same to be used for the purpose of printing any notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, except such as shall be printed for the use of the United States by order of the proper officer thereof; or if any person shall engrave, or cause or procure to be engraved, or shall aid in engraving, any plate or plates in the likeness or similitude of any plate or plates designed for the printing of any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part thereof, or shall vend or sell any such plate or plates, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place any such plate or plates, with any other intent or for any purpose, in either case, than that such plate or plates shall be used for printing of such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or some part or parts thereof, for the use of the United States, or shall have in his custody or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part or parts thereof, shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate or plates, or cause or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such notes, bonds, coupons or other securities, or any part or parts thereof, issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes, bond or bonds, coupon or coupons, or other security or securities, engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes, bonds, coupons or other securities, issued as aforesaid, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same; or if any person shall print, photograph, or in any other manner execute or cause to be printed, photographed, or in any manner executed, or shall aid in printing, photographing, or executing any engraving, photograph, or other print or impression, in the likeness or similitude of any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, or any part or parts thereof, except for the use of the United States and by order of the proper officer thereof, or shall vend or sell any such engraving, photograph, print, or other impression, except to the United States, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place any such engraving, photograph, print, or other impression for the purpose of vending or selling the same, except by the direction of some proper officer of the United States, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes, bonds, coupons, or other securities, issued as aforesaid, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, and by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding fifteen years, according to the aggravation of the offence.

Approved, Feb. 25, 1862.

The market for Money remains at the advance of 1 ℔ cent. noticed yesterday, the rule of the Street being 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The demand from the Stock Brokers was answered with more ease to-day in consequence of some of the lenders advancing United States Notes, on call loan, at 7 ℔ cent., returnable in kind. The Brokers are now paying little or no premium on these Notes, and borrowers run no serious risk in stipulating for the return of the same currency, as for some time to come they must be used on Government disbursements. The new law only requires that they shall be withdrawn and the legal-tender Notes substituted—the present Notes not being strictly legal tender by the wording of the law—as fast as practicable. It will not be practicable to even begin this process for thirty or forty days, owing to the time needful for engraving, signing and delivering to the several Sub-Treasurers the new issue. The Exchange market for Saturday's mail leaves off dull at 113@113¼ ℔ cent. An upward reaction in Gold was anticipated by some parties to-day, after the fall on Wednesday and Thursday, in which case Bills on London might have been a shade firmer; but sellers of Gold again appeared at 102⅛@102¼ ℔ cent., and the speculation in it for the rise is by no means confident.

The Stock Market was less active to-day, though more than the average business was again accomplished, prices on the Railway shares and bonds ruling much the same as yesterday, while Government Stocks, from the absence of definite military news, were a fraction easier. The Border State Stocks of Tennessee and Missouri were comparatively steady. The speculation in Pacific Mail is in the upward direction again, and after the recent turn to 91¼@91½ ℔ cent., there is a demand at 92½@93½ ℔ cent. In Michigan Southern Sinking Funds the inquiry continues to increase, and the slight reaction from 91 ℔ cent. brought in large buyers at 90@90½ ℔ cent. to-day. The New-York Railway Shares were steady on Central and Erie and 1 ℔ cent. higher on Hudson. The Westerns were firm on Rock Island and barely steady on other descriptions. Late in the day, after the printed sales of the Second Board, the Share market was steady, and on some descriptions firm. There was a demand for Pacific at 93¼, for Central at 83⅜, and for Cleveland and Pittsburgh at 18⅞. Other descriptions closed as follows:

Central	83⅜	Mich. Central	[illegible]
Erie	34⅞	Galena	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	58⅞	Pacific	[illegible]
Toledo	45⅜	Missouri	[illegible]
Rock Island	56⅞	Tennessee	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	24	Clev. & Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Mich. Guaranteed	47⅞	Illinois Central	64
Hudson	37⅞	United States 6s, '81	92¾

The Bank Shares were lower to-day, except on American Exchange, North America, Park, Continental, Shoe and Leather, Marine and Commonwealth:

New-York	90	American Exchange	[illegible]
Manhattan	120	Pacific	[illegible]
Merchants'	90	Chatham	[illegible]
Mechanics'	97	Bank of the Republic	[illegible]
Union	91	Bank of N. America	[illegible]
America	100	Irving	[illegible]
City	106	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Phenix	90	Nassau	[illegible]
Butchers' & Drovers'	105	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
National	90	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Merchants' Ex	75	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
State of New-York	85	Continental	[illegible]
Commerce	84	Marine	[illegible]
Broadway	123	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Ocean	70	Imp. & Traders'	[illegible]
Mercantile	100	Park	[illegible]

The following are the bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	96	North. Ind. firsts	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	102	North. Ind. Gosh. Line	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	104	M. S. & N. I. s. f. '75	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. convert, '76	103	Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	96½	T. H. & Alt'n [illegible]	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	75⅞	T. H. & A. seconds	[illegible]
Buf., N.Y.&Erie 1sts, '77	82	Chi.&N.W. [illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69	106	Han. & St. J. firsts	[illegible]
Hudson thirds, '75	81	New-Jersey Cen. firsts	[illegible]
Harlem firsts, '69-73	100	New-Jersey Cen. [illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem seconds, '64	83	L. E. & Wabash firsts	[illegible]
Harlem thirds, '68	72	Del. Lack. & W. firsts	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔c., '69-'72	101	Lack. & W. Bonds	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. s.f. 8 ℔c. '82	102¼	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	[illegible]
Ch. Bur. & Q. 8 ℔ c.	99	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st. pref.	[illegible]
Mich. So. firsts 7 ℔ c.	92	Mil. & P. DuC. 2ds, pref.	[illegible]
Mich. So. seconds 7 ℔ c.	73		

We direct attention to the card of a new Specie and Banking firm at No. 11 Wall-street, under the style of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO. The house includes Mr. GEO. H. LE HURAY, favorably known in the Street as an Uncurrent Money and Domestic Exchange Broker. The senior member is a relative of Mr. ARTHUR, President of the Union Bank.

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York, during the month of February:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Feb. 1, 1862, by Balance		$168,[illegible]
Receipts during the month:		
Account of Customs	$3,434,446 24	
Account of Patent Fees	4,026 00	
Account of Post-office Department	47,630 81	
Account of Loans	7,230,271 09	
Account Miscellaneous and Transfers	4,528,484 40—	$15,244,858 54
		$15,413,[illegible] 61
Payments:		
Debit Balance	$851,582 44	
Treasury Drafts	15,561,518 90	
Post-office Drafts	153,392 80—	16,[illegible] 14
Feb. 28, 1862, balance		$1,1[illegible]
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$6,574,706 05	
By receipts during the month	5,520,476 73—	$12,095,182 78
To Payments		7,136,431 42
Balance		$4,958,751 36
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$291,[illegible] 77
By Appropriation		1,354,150 00
		1,646,049 77
To payments		[illegible]
Balance		[illegible]
By Receipts for Customs in Feb., 1862		$3,434,446 24
By Receipts for Customs in Feb., 1861		1,359,047 62
Increase in Feb., 1862		$2,075,[illegible]
By Balance Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$565,000 00
By Coin received during the month	$247,406 08	
By Fine Bars received during the month	736,918 23—	984,324 31
		$1,549,41[illegible]
To payments in Coin	238,677 09	
To payments in fine bars	1,168,667 41—	1,407,344 50
Balance		$141,[illegible]
By Coin and U. S. Notes in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$5,820,608 32	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	89,708 46—	$5,910,376 78
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	52,882 87	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	202,512 60	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	24,486 04—	279,881 [illegible]
		$6,190,[illegible]
Less Overdrafts and due Depositors		1,676,[illegible]
Balance		$4,513,[illegible]

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Feb. 28, 1862:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$9,000	
Foreign Bullion	7,000	
United States Bullion	562,000—	$578,000

Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.

Foreign Coins	$15,200	
Foreign Bullion	3,600	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	5,300	
Washoe	12,900—	$37,000
Total deposits, payable in Bars	$563,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	52,000—	[illegible]
Gold Bars stamped		$337,7[illegible]
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$278,[illegible]

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, for the week ending Feb. [illegible], and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$3,778,034	$1,337,202	$1,097,[illegible]
Thrown on market	3,917,707	1,411,343	1,0[illegible]
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$25,650,688	$17,739,793	$8,3[illegible]
Thrown on market	26,253,624	14,930,446	8,1[illegible]

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,298	$413,298	218	$79,920	230	[illegible]
Mf. of Cot'n	1,042	173,686	483	90,703	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Silk	87	61,752	13	10,071	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Flax	778	197,231	200	43,715	108	[illegible]
Miscellan's	74	22,732	1	1,423	200	[illegible]
Total	3,279	$871,899	915	$225,832	1,336	[illegible]
		225,832				[illegible]

Total entered....$1,097,531 Total marketed....$1,0[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Gottschalk Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Colleen Bawn.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Peep o' Day.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Belle's Stratagem.

WINTER GARDEN—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Spanish Dances.

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Jeff. Davis' first regular Message to the "permanent" rebel Government is published this morning. It is a very curious and significant document. He says that his Government had attempted more than it could achieve, and *in its effort to protect the whole of its territory*, it had encountered disasters. He has not yet received the official reports of the discomfitures at Roanoke or Donelson; the Roanoke affair, however, was deeply humiliating; and he is unwilling to believe that a large army surrendered at Fort Donelson without a desperate effort to cut its way through the enemy. But strenuous efforts have been made to send reinforcements to the threatened positions; and the disappointments will nerve the people to still greater exertions. He opposes the policy of enlistments for short terms, and urges the soldiers to reinlist for the war. He cannot tell the present strength of his army, but estimates at 400 regiments of infantry, with cavalry and artillery. He thinks the whole body of new levies and reënlisted men *will be ready within thirty days*. His army was at present so disorganized as to *impair its ability for successful defence*. His navy is in a satisfactory condition. His finances are prosperous, he has no floating debt, and the expenditures have only been $170,000,000! His postage system is steadily improving. In closing he assures his Congress of his hearty coöperation in all its efforts. Our military authorities will doubtless not be blind to some of the important facts mentioned by the President of the so-styled Confederate States.

The intelligence from Tennessee is again highly important. The rebels who concentrated at Murfreesboro, after their flight from Nashville, have been surrounded by Gen. Buell's force. They offered to surrender, but Gen. Buell refused to permit them unless they surrendered unconditionally. He gave them two days for deliberation, which period expired yesterday morning. Whether he opened fire upon them we do not yet know.

There is no longer a doubt that Nashville is in our possession—both National and Rebel reports agree as to that point. The evacuation by the rebels appears to have been attended by their usual excesses. A dispatch from Clarksville states that the rebel soldiers plundered many dwellings and business houses, and excited great alarm among the people. Several rebels were shot by citizens whom they were in the act of robbing. Gov. Harris, it is asserted, was actually driven away by the Union men. Before he left, he made a speech recommending citizens to burn their private property, and calling upon Tennesseeans to rally and meet him at Memphis, but no one paid any heed to him. Much indignation existed against Floyd, who destroyed the railroad bridge against the protest of the citizens. Gen. Nelson is reported to be in command at Nashville, Gen. Buell being still on the north side of the Cumberland. The Union sentiment in the city is very strong.

Memphis papers state that as early as the 18th of February, Gen. Polk issued orders preparatory to the evacuation of Columbus, and the demolition of the fortifications there. The Columbus forces were ordered to fall back to island No. 10, about forty-five miles below—one of the islands fortified by the rebels, and which commands the river. It is probable that Flag-Officer Foote, on his recent reconnoissance, when he was met by a rebel flag of truce, was informed that very few troops besides the sick and wounded remained in the place.

It is authoritatively stated in our Washington correspondence that neither Jeff. Davis, nor any other person connected with the rebel Government, has made any communication to the National Government concerning terms of submission or compromise. The flag of truce which recently came to Gen. McClellan from Gen. Johnston related to an exchange of prisoners.

Gen. Halleck has issued an order in relation to the poisoning of some of our men at Mudtown, Ark., by the rebels, in which he directs that the perpetrators of such outrages, when caught, shall suffer death by hanging, and that all officers commanding such men shall, when captured, be conveyed in irons to headquarters as criminals.

A variety of interesting and important news from the Rebel States reaches us by way of Fortress Monroe, and through the medium of late Tennessee papers forwarded by correspondents in the West. On Wednesday evening last, a meeting of Tobacco and Cotton planters was held in Richmond, to consider the propriety of voluntarily destroying their crops of these staples, in view of the fact that the efforts of the Union men were mainly directed toward robbing the South of them. The delegates appear to have done nothing but make speeches, however. A Committee was appointed to prepare business for a subsequent meeting. Meantime, in the Rebel Congress, a motion was made to provide compensation by the Government for cotton and tobacco so burned. Probably the Convention of Planters will await the action of the Rebel Congress, in this respect, before determining upon extremes. Resolutions declaring for war to the last extremity were introduced in the "Congress," on Wednesday, by one of the Senators sent by the bogus Kentucky Government, but action upon them was deferred—they were sent to the Military Committee. The rebels evidently begin to think their case a desperate one. The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register*, editorially, considers the present the most gloomy period experienced by the South since the commencement of the war, and calls upon the people in the most earnest manner to stand by the colors and fight to the last; but, judging from the fact that five regiments of volunteers are still wanted to fill up the quota of North Carolina in the rebel army, the call will probably be in vain. The Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican* states that our forces occupied Nashville on Sunday last. The Savannah *Republican* of Wednesday, announces that communication with Fort Pulaski has been effectually cut off by our forces, who have erected three batteries for heavy guns, bearing on the river.

An important prize, captured by the *Portsmouth* off the Texan coast, was brought to this port yesterday—the British iron steamship *La Buan*, built in Hull in 1856. She was loading cotton at the mouth of the Rio Grande.

The gunboat *R. B. Forbes*, before reported ashore at Nag's Head, was burned, on Wednesday morning, it being found impossible to save her. The crew were taken off and conveyed to Fortress Monroe.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill to carry out the stipulations of the treaty with Hanover, for the abolition of the Stadt dues, was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Starke, of Oregon, offered a resolution to refer the papers relating to his case to the Judicial Committee, and took occasion to defend himself briefly against the charge of disloyalty. A debate ensued, which occupied the time until the expiration of the morning hour, when the resolution was laid aside. The House bill, providing for an additional clerk in the office of the Assistant Treasurer in this City, was passed. The Legislative Appropriation bill was then considered in Committee of the Whole.

In the House, a resolution providing for the establishment of National foundries and arsenals at different points in the East and West, was reported from the Special Committee, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The bill providing for receiving engineers into the volunteer service of the United States was considered—one object of the bill being to insure the speedy reconstruction of railroads where they may be torn up by the enemy. The bill was finally rejected, after considsrable debate—66 to 57. The bill granting homesteads to actual settlers, and providing bounties for soldiers in lieu of lands was then passed, after an amendment providing that it shall take effect on the 1st of January, 1863. The vote was 105 to 16. The House then adjourned till Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill authorizing attorneys residing in other States to practice in the Courts of this State was passed. Notice was given of a bill to regulate the Fire Department of this City. The bill to afford aid to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad was passed; as were also the Kings County Court-house bill, and the bill to amend the act concerning the rights and liabilities of husbands and wives.

In the Assembly, a number of remonstrances against a Broadway Railroad were presented. Numerous petitions were presented in favor of the Metropolitan Health bill, and a memorial from the public authorities of Providence, R. I., praying for the regulation of the public health in this City. Favorable reports were made on the bill to allow married women to insure the lives of their husbands; to protect witnesses testifying before Legislative Committees; to amend the law relative to primary elections in this City; to authorize the sale of the Quarantine grounds, and to prevent the adulteration of milk, and the sale of swill milk. Notice was given of a great number of bills—among them one for a railroad in Houston and other streets, and one to authorize the construction of railroads in all the streets, lanes and avenues of this City. Among the bills passed, was one to authorize the City of Brooklyn to name and number streets, and one to provide for the distribution of soldiers' allotments.

GENERAL NEWS.

Justice Ingraham, sitting at Chambers of the Supreme Court, has appointed Michael Ulshoeffer, Luther Bradish and Samuel B. Ruggles as Commissioners of Estimate in the matter of the extension of Central Park in the vicinity of One-Hundred-and-Sixth and One-Hundred-and-Tenth streets and Fifth and Eighth avenues. A case of considerable interest, touching the law of the "Specific performance" of contract, will be found in the law column. The case was tried before Justice Allen, at Special Term of the Supreme Court.

The Stock Market was less active yesterday than earlier in the week. Prices closed steady. Exchange dull, 113@113¼; Gold, 102@102½.

Breadstuffs were generally in moderate demand yesterday, at drooping prices. Less activity was discernible in Provisions. Coffee, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. A fair business was reported in Cotton, Hay and Whisky. Sugars were actively sought after, as was also manufactured Tobacco—the latter on speculation and at advanced prices. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

Evacuation of the Last Rebel Stronghold in Kentucky.—We have had rumors from the Southwest for a week past that the rebels were evacuating Columbus, on the Mississippi, and there have been many signs that the evacuation was really going on. We learn now from the Memphis papers that Rev. Gen. Polk issued orders for the abandonment of the position ten days ago. At the same time, he ordered that the fortifications should be demolished, and also that the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad be torn up—doubtless so as to prevent Gen. Grant from suddenly throwing a column forward to the Mississippi and cutting off his retreat. The rebels will take refuge upon Island No. 10, which, it seems, can be rendered "impregnable." This is one of the innumerable small islands in the Mississippi, the numbering of which begins a short distance below Cairo. It is just over the Kentucky line, nearly opposite the village of Obionville, at which heavy works were thrown up by negro laborers last Autumn. The rebels expect, by holding the island, to block up the passageway of our iron-clad gunboats down the river; while they will doubtless send the bulk of the Columbus forces to Memphis, to defend that city against a land assault.

Columbus became untenable when Fort Henry fell into our possession. This cut off communication with Nashville, and immediately threatened the rebel retreat either by the railroad or the river. Columbus itself was as nearly impregnable as the engineering art, added to the natural topography of the surrounding country, could make it. They have been strengthening it for three-quarters of a year, and had supplies laid in for a long siege. But it has been reduced without directing a gun at its formidable works.

This evacuation entirely clears Kentucky of rebels; it drives their army into a still less tenable position than that they have so long held. The rebels of the Southwest, like the rebellion itself, are rapidly running down stream. Now that the "impregnable" point of which they have so long boasted, the "Sebastopol of the West," has fallen, they will not feel themselves safe till they get to "Last Island." And even that will be the unsafest position of all.

The British Minister at Washington and His Official Correspondence.

If diplomacy now-a-days is a very different affair from the system of espoinage which the Venetian Republic organized for itself at every Court of Europe, the contrast is not less striking in the fate that befalls modern diplomatic correspondence. Instead of being sepultured in secret archives like the collection of Simancas, whose mine of gossip, slander and intrigue European historians are only now beginning to work, our democratic publicity demands that Ambassadors annually make a clean breast of it; and all the mysteries of diplomatic note-paper are yearly unveiled and laid before Congress or Parliament in the vulgar form of a Blue-Book. The current session of the British Legislature has brought with it its customary batch of such official papers, and among these are no less than six voluminous Collections of documents relating to the United States, of which we have received copies. We have already drawn largely on this body of diplomacy, and to-day we make new and copious selections from that collection of the papers which contains Lord Lyons' dispatches to his Government.

Collection No. 1 of the Parliamentary Papers is entitled "Correspondence relating to the Civil War in the United States of North America," and consists mainly of dispatches from the English Ambassador at Washington to Earl Russell, her Britannic Majesty's Foreign Secretary. It contains 156 official papers, the first bearing date of Nov. 12, 1860, and the last coming down to February of the present year. The series thus covers the whole period—so opulent in events—from the election of Mr. Lincoln and the inception of secession, till now that its mad career is almost run, and a half-ruined people begin to realize the amazing folly into which they allowed themselves to be precipitated. Our selection from this correspondence, which we commence with the period of the attack on Fort Sumter, is made with the design to bring out in what manner the series of events that have developed themselves since that time have been viewed and interpreted by the Representative of the British Government at Washington, and in what manner he has borne himself in the weighty international transactions in which he has been called to take so important a part. The great historical interest and value that attach to this interior view of the most important branch of our foreign diplomacy can hardly be over-estimated; but we may say it has more than a historical, it has a *vital* interest. It is well known that one of the most important of the ambassadorial functions, especially in such a crisis as the present, is to transmit statements of all important public events to the home Government, which depends mainly on the impressions thus received for guidance in its official dealings. It is obvious, therefore, that we have a direct interest both in the intellectual and the moral qualities of the ambassadorial reporter. A blockhead easily introduces jangle and confusion into all relations, and one whose sympathies are warped or his antipathies enlisted readily damages the best cause.

We do not think our readers will peruse the extensive correspondence of Lord Lyons, which we publish elsewhere, without reaching the gratifying conclusion that the Representative of the British Government at Washington has acted throughout an upright, an honorable and a liberal part toward the Government and the country to which he is accredited. Where he reports facts, it is done temperately, judiciously and fairly, and though he is frequently off the mark, and sometimes wholly wrong, the error is obviously not the dictate of ill intent. In his purely official dealings, in the numerous transactions in which the rights of the two countries appeared to clash, the strong British ground, which as is but his duty, he always takes, never interferes with his modifying his views under the persuasion of justice. Early in the correspondence we get into very hot water—Mr. Seward's suspected (unjustly suspected) coquetting with Canada, evidently caused some zealous, not to say jealous pangs, and we have glimpses of diplomatic *passadoes* between his lordship and the Secretary of State that must have been of a very high style of art. Other causes of difference appear in abundance—the arrest of British subjects, the threatened seizure of vessels rumored to have been purchased by the rebels in Canada, the anticipated abrogation of ports of entry, and what not—but it must be remembered that diplomatic interchange is, in its very nature, chiefly confined to points on which there is a disagreement, matters on which there is agreement requiring no attention. Nevertheless there are throughout this correspondence frequent instances of a cordial, conciliatory spirit, and proofs of a "distinguished consideration" that is far deeper than verbal. It is proper that this fact should be adequately emphasized, for there was a time, at the beginning of the rebellion, when some natural sensibilities of the public mind, excited by the course taken toward the rebels by foreign Governments, caused their Representatives to be looked on with a suspicion from which the British Minister was not wholly exempt. The public will be gratified to learn how little ground there was for this suspicion.

As Lord Lyons reveals himself in the present correspondence, he gives the impression of a discreet and sensible, though not always of an acute or clairvoyant mind. There are glimpses of transactions in which his qualities appear as a poor match for the amazing flexibility of Mr. Seward's nature. But he is throughout—and his mission has not been without its trials—a high-toned gentleman and diplomat. The recent honors which his Queen has conferred on him are well merited by his discreet and well-poised bearing in the difficult crisis over which the present correspondence extends.

An Order of Benighted Americans.—A body in this City, known as the O. U. A., in celebrating Washington's Birthday, pined for the presence of Major-Gen. Gustavus Smith, of the rebel service. Obviously assuming that in departing for the South the Ex-Commissioner of Streets was too good a strategist not to leave open the communications behind him, the Lodge addressed to his former office in the Times Building a note praying his attendance. This note has found its way, not to Centreville, but into print. It requires explanation. Does this Order, resembling a well-known club up town, which is so devoted to its rebel members as to decline to sacrifice them, place the ties of the fraternity above public order, and law, and right; or is it possible that the flight of Smith, and his elevation to the highest military honors of rebeldom, are facts which escaped the notice of this luminous organization? Speak up, gentlemen! Is it a crime or a blunder of which you are guilty?

The Rebel Forces in Virginia.

If, within six days, or six months, the army of the Potomac should march against Manassas, or outflank it, or take it in the rear, or attack or circumvent it in any other way, or from any possible angle, what would be the probable number of rebels attacked, or outflanked, or left isolated and helpless in that formidable stronghold? We know that, nine months ago, the rebel Congress authorized Davis to raise four hundred thousand soldiers for his defence; we know that all the rebel newspapers have proclaimed, over and over again, that the whole fighting population of the South had rushed to arms, or were about to do so, and had gone, or were at once going, to the points menaced by invasion; we know that the secession organ of this City has twice published pretended lists of the rebel regiments, of immense length, and that in one of its estimates it gave the number of regiments at four hundred and fifty, while in another it stated the rebel force in the field at 496,000 men. Jeff. Davis, also, in his Inaugural, the other day, said that a million men in arms now confronted each other, and we know certainly that not over half of that number are in our army. We know, on the other hand, that the rebel imagination delights in tropes and hyperboles; we know that the *Herald* has an end, if not a master to serve, by its preposterous estimates; and we know that the rebel figures of number, as well as their figures of speech, have been remarkably belied in our late encounters in the Southwest. The rebel army at Bowling Green had been ordinarily estimated as high as sixty to seventy-five thousand; that at Columbus from forty to sixty thousand; while from Nashville, Memphis, and other points, we have had secession estimates that would run the entire rebel force in the Southwest up to at least half of Davis' half million. But we know pretty well that after Bowling Green had reinforced Fort Donelson with 10,000 men, there was not much more than that number left to retreat to Murfreesboro'; and if the force now evacuating Columbus counts anything like forty or sixty thousand, it will be a remarkable movement for such a body—even if it be a rebel body. It is possible enough, that for various reasons, the rebels may have exaggerated, in an equal degree, the strength of their force on the Potomac. When they have talked wildly about two or three hundred thousand fierce and furious soldiers stationed there, it may be that they overcalculated by the matter of (say) one or two hundred thousand. We know that at Bull Run, where all the available forces were concentrated, Beauregard states the number of men engaged and on the field at an exceedingly low figure; we know that if their soldiers were counted by a very large number of hundreds of thousands, they would be likely to send much heavier forces to defend the important strategic points Burnside is now seizing in North Carolina; and there are many other reasons to doubt that they have any such huge masses of troops as they claim. We would not under-estimate the numbers or the courage of the rebel soldiers on the Potomac. We doubt not that both are great. But one hundred thousand we believe to be a large estimate for the whole body. A letter just arrived in this City from a discreet and reliable person in Richmond, states the number at sixty thousand; but this is, perhaps, somewhat below the mark. But still, there is no doubt that it is much nearer the truth than the prodigious figures with which the rebels have so long frightened us.

The Senate at Play.

The case of Benjamin Starke engages the attention of the United States Senate. Mr. Starke comes properly accredited as the Senator from Oregon. His papers are unexceptionably regular. His seat is not contested. But certain gentlemen have made and sent to Washington a score of affidavits, to the effect that at the outset of the civil war, Starke was loud in his denunciations of the North, and tearful in his sympathy with rebels and traitors; and although his outward conversion from these reprobate practices is not denied, Starke, they say, should not be permitted to occupy a place in that august and indisputably loyal body, the Senate. And in Mr. Sumner, and others of similar turn of mind, the remonstrants find approval and support.

We have kept no count of the time thus far wasted upon this idle controversy. We venture no estimate of that still to be lost. The morning hours yesterday were devoted to it; it will undoubtedly consume morning hours and days to come. The Senate may indeed regard no business before it as of greater moment. The money bills originate in the House, and are still unreported even there. But no notice has, we believe, been taken of a measure in regard to which the whole country is interested and impatient, the House bill for the Abolition of the Franking Privilege; and no progress has been made after three months of deliberation in the adjustment of some method of converting the property abandoned by rebels to the relief of the Treasury. The Confiscation bills are still crude and shapeless—they need discussion, selection, reconstruction. There is indeed no end of business of the utmost importance on the Senate's calendar—business the delay of which is seriously affecting the public service. What earthly justification is there then for spending weeks upon Starke? What if Starke did sympathize with secession? Is not the distinction between him and such men as Bayard, Saulsbury and Kennedy, only one of time—he persisting in his sympathy so many days or weeks longer than they? Is not Wilson, of Missouri, who took the stump last Spring in defence of treason, comfortably seated in the Senate, with no one to question his right? Why should this out-of-the-way Senator, with an out-of-the-way name, be individualized for attack—and why is the war upon him waged in reckless disregard of the public interests and popular disgust? What public good would accrue from his exclusion, to compensate for the obvious mischief of this miserable discussion!

It is quite time the Senate should vindicate its pretensions to sense, if not to statesmanship. It is impossible to look through its ranks without regret at the absence of the great men who once gave dignity, wisdom and direction to its counsels; but if it cannot possess the commanding minds time and death have taken away, it may at least have some regard to decorum, and some respect to the obvious suggestions of common sense and business thrift. The cases of Bright and Starke have given proof of no such qualities.

The Annual Message of Jeff. Davis.—The Message of the rebel President of the rebel Confederacy to the rebel Congress is reported for the readers of the Times this morning. It follows close upon the heels of the Inaugural Address. That document was marked by much of the presumption and confidence which have all along characterized the words and deeds of the insurgent leaders; the transmutation of reverses into victories; amplification of the popular resources; assurance of triumphant success; depreciation and defiance of the enemy. It was difficult to discover in the language of the incoming Chief Magistrate, that the course of treason had not run smoothly, redeeming all the engagements of those who set it in motion, and offering the most gratifying results for the future.

With the Inaugural, the Message offers a notable contrast. Its tone is despondent in the extreme. Its reference to lost battles is angry and vindictive; its statement of what has been effected in the several departments of the Government—in War, the Marine, and Finance—is a palpable demonstration that in these efforts the resources of the Confederation have been exhausted. The whole document, notwithstanding occasional but feeble attempts at encouragement, is in the last degree gloomy and despairing, and can do nothing to reanimate a people already crushed by thronging disasters. If Davis has no better rallying cry than this, his game is indeed lost.

Medals for the Hawkins Zouaves.—A very general movement is a-foot in the City for the presentation of medals, commemorative of their gallant services at the battle of Roanoke, to the soldiers of Col. Hawkins' Regiment. The movement, if not ill-advised, is tinctured with injustice, and is certainly premature.

1. At the storming of the Roanoke battery, the gallantry of the Fifty-first New-York and the Ninth New-Jersey Regiments was, if we may trust the official reports and correspondence, even more distinguished than that of the regiment selected for reward. The discrimination is, therefore, partial and absurd.

2. The Hawkins Zouaves participated in the late attack upon Winton. It is charged against them that, after the enemy had been expelled from the town and our troops had landed, the Zouaves indulged in promiscuous plunder and violence, defying all restraint of their officers, and when they had stripped the peaceful inhabitants of all their property, they fired the houses over their heads. Until this accusation is refuted, as we sincerely trust it may be, it will be well to suspend any demonstration of approval to the men implicated.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

THE COLUMBUS MYSTERY.

Particulars of the Expedition Down the Mississippi—Commodore Foote Uncommunicative—Criminal Neglect of the Wounded.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Cairo, Monday, Feb. 24, 1862.

Yesterday morning, soon after daylight, four armored gunboats, one wooden one, five transports partially filled with troops, and two mortarboats, left here in the direction of Columbus. Expectation—to use a not entirely original metaphor—stood on tiptoe. Everybody, including one or two reporters who had succeeded in getting an invitation to accompany the expedition, was nearly insane with relation to what the next twenty-four hours would bring forth.

A little after daylight, the gallant Commodore Foote hobbled painfully aboard the *Cincinnati*, and almost immediately after, the whole fleet was steaming down the river. From the moment of starting, the regular line of battle was observed—the four iron-clad boats leading, abreast, the *Carondelet* a mile in the rear, and close behind this the transports and mortars. At starting, one of a suspicious temperament might have seen a singularity, and that was in the fact that in all the five transports carrying troops, there were scarcely more soldiers than would have manned a respectable gig. This portion of the fleet seemed more for show than use. However, it was the Sabbath, and beneath the warm beams of the first sun we had seen for weeks, we pushed merrily ahead, absorbed in our devotions and the weather, and not caring to be captious, or ask too many explanations.

A little before noon we steamed into Lucas' Bend and saw, two miles below, across a promontory that ran out from the right bank, the tent-crowned bluffs of Columbus. A heavy gun came booming over the water, conveying to us an invitation seemingly to halt—another followed, and then another—the latter a cogent invitation of some 128 pounds in weight, that plunged into the river a short distance to the left of us and sent the water splashing skyward like a waterspout. A heavy gong sounding on the boats sent the men to quarters—guns were run in, every thing and every body was in place, the mortarboats were hugging the shore to gain uninterrupted a position a little lower; and from all appearance I expected in another instant to witness a repetition of the Fort Henry and Donelson tragedies. Just, however, as the guns seemed on the eve of belching their sulphurous thunders against Columbus, a rebel transport steamer rounded the point of the promontory with a white flag flying from her jackstaff. She rounded the point close under the guns of the ironboats, and commenced whistling, as if asking permission to hold a conference. A whistle from the flagboat gave the permission—a tug ran down to her, lay alongside a short time, ran back, and then the *Cincinnati* ran down, took position between her and the Columbus batteries, and dropped her anchor.

A deputation was soon after seen to leave the rebel transport—the *Red Rover*—and go aboard the National gunboat. For three long hours the boats lay there and many and wild were the conjectures as to what was going on. All agreed unanimously that a surrender was going on—none doubted that he would take dinner, or later, as the conference was prolonged, at least supper, in Columbus. Finally, a stir was observed on the gunboat, and the tug put off, carrying back some officers to the rebel transport—"Now for Columbus!" said everybody, and in imagination we had already penetrated the securities of that stronghold, and were rambling among its formidable water-batteries, its land-batteries, its rifle-pits, breastworks, redans, *chevaux de frise*, abattis bastions, redoubts, palisades, lunettes, and the Lord only knows what else, when three flags glided up the staff on the flagboat, and Master Duble, of the *Carondelet*, and with the remark, "That's to close up, probably," opened his signal-book and, with a look of incredulity, read "Fall in line."

But there seemed no mistake—the *Cincinnati* bore straight up the river for Cairo, black, grim and uncommunicative, and shortly after we had all taken our places and were slowly following our leader. More wonderment and conjecture were probably never expended than on the return—never in any case to so little purpose, or with results so unsatisfactory. I saw Gen. Payne, who commanded the forces on the transport, walking up and down the guards of the steamer as if insane—now gazing wildly at the unfeeling *Cincinnati* as she plowed up the river, anon striding up and down with clenched hands and scowling eyebrows, as if he were presenting to destiny the necessity of instantly revealing the secret, if it were not desired that he should become a raving maniac upon the spot.

Arriving at Cairo, a rush was made for the Commodore. No use. Never was drum tighter, or miser more tenacious than the hero of Henry and Donelson, and the sorrowing crowd departed.

At the hotel, when I arrived, the representative of a certain Metropolitan sheet more renowned for impudence than consistency, was retailing to an excited crowd the whole particulars of the affair—how he was in the flag-ship, how he accompanied the Commodore during the interview, how he acted as Private Secretary during the conference, how the rebel officers looked and what they all said to him about the influence, enterprise and unparalleled circulation of the sheet which he represented—but he, too, refused to tell *the* secret. "Can't do it, gentlemen—honor, you know,—pledged old Foote my honor I wouldn't tell, &c. &c.," said the worthy gentleman with a look of profound wisdom, mingled with an expression of virtuous indignation that anybody would suppose that he would reveal a secret which he had pledged his honor to retain. No, Sir! death before dishonor! Just then, however, the consistency of events was considerably interrupted by a naval officer asking the gentleman, "What he wanted to be in that shape for?" and thereupon proceeded to inform the crowd that the reportorial gentleman in question was not on the flagship, was not Private Secretary, was not within half a mile of the flagship during the conference—and, in fact knew nothing whatever about the matter. Whereupon the individual, nothing abashed at the jeers of the gathering, walked off to "write up" the important part he played in the creation of The Secret.

Doubtless terms of some sort were offered by the rebels, and the matter has been referred to Gen. Halleck for decision. Everything seems to indicate that the evacuation of Columbus is among the near probabilities of the future. Ere this will reach you, you will have learned the whole secret by telegraph.

Large numbers of the wounded arrive here every day from Fort Donelson, and are distributed to various points. The whole number that reached Mound City up to last night was about four hundred and sixty. The entire loss in killed is much larger than was at first supposed, being, as near as can be ascertained, not less than four hundred and fifteen. The wounded will reach a figure not greatly different from eight hundred, of which a very large proportion are of the character called "slightly." This is a costly sacrifice upon the altar of our country, but it will do more than any which has yet been offered toward putting to flight the devils of treason and rebellion. The later revelations of the rebels show that all this number of patriots did not die unavenged—full as many rebel souls were loosened from rebel bodies—for every aching heart at the North, and for every household made desolate, there is one at the South. It will be at least crape for crape, woe for woe, anguish for anguish—poor consolation, it is true, yet one which shows though fighting against all disadvantages, against a well-entrenched foe, our men by superior gallantry and discipline, and inspired by patriotism, were able to overcome all the odds of position and knowledge of the ground possessed by the enemy.

Yesterday the *Fanny Bullett* arrived here from Fort Donalson, having on board a large number of wounded, who were in a most shocking condition. The boat was ordered to Cincinnati, but for some reason came by way of Cairo. There was no surgeon aboard, and an insufficient number of nurses. None of the wounds had been dressed in three days; all the men were weak, filthy, and suffering beyond description. When the boat reached Mound City two men had died, and a third was in a condition that would have resulted in death in a very short time had not some benevolent gentlemen, who had gone aboard, furnished him assistance. These facts are shocking, and call for the severest reprehension upon the heads of those who have allowed such things to occur. It is bad enough to be treated like a dog while a private soldier in good health; it is still worse to have that treatment continued when one is wounded and helpless.

Yesterday Surgeon White, formerly of the First Iowa, and now acting as volunteer surgeon, went on board the *Hazel Dell* to afford some assistance to the wounded. He found a man whose arm had lately been amputated, and which needed dressing, but no bandages could be found. The boat was hunted over, not a thing could be raked up that would have bound up the leg of a wren. The matter was about to be given up in despair when feminine ingenuity came to the aid of the puzzled physician and the poor wounded soldier. Stepping modestly in a state-room, an elderly, benevolent-looking lady emerged a moment after her ample rotundity of form reduced, and bearing in her hand a pair of—well, skirts—which, with a modest blush, she presented to the Doctor. In a few minutes the opportune gifts were torn in long bandages, and twined about the limbs of wounded Nationals. The lady's name—bless her patriotic old soul—is Mrs. Lydia Freeman, of Alconda, Illinois. It would be doing her, the public and posterity injustice, not to mention her name in connection with her offering.

To-day a flag of truce went down to Columbus under Capt. Phelps, of the *Conestoga*. What was done, nobody outside of the authorities knows. The boat returned in the course of the day, bringing up the wife of Gen. Buckner, the late commander of Fort Donelson, and his children, together with the spouses of several other rebels whose names I did not learn. It is generally believed to-night that Columbus either has been or is being evacuated.

GALWAY.

THE EVACUATION OF COLUMBUS.

The Rebels Fallen Back to Island No. 10, Forty-five Miles Below.

St. Louis, Friday, Feb. 28.

The Memphis papers, of the 19th instant, say that Gen. Polk issued orders yesterday that the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad should be torn up preparatory to the evacuation of Columbus, and the demolition of the fortifications there. The Columbus forces are to fall back to Island No. 10, about forty-five miles below Columbus, which, it is said, completely commands the river, and can be fortified with heavy guns, and made impregnable against any river attack.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION OF THE EVACUATION.

Cairo, Friday, Feb. 28.

We learn from a gentleman thoroughly conversant with Kentucky, that the rebels are dismounting their large guns at Columbus, and that the work of evacuation is now going on. Several transports are lying at Columbus to carry off the troops. Every man coming into Columbus is impressed; even farming with their teams. Several hundred negroes were sent into the interior yesterday. This is from a reliable source.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Despair and Desperation of the Rebels.

Proposition to Destroy the Cotton and Tobacco Crops.

A Series of "Last Ditch" Resolutions in the Rebel Congress.

Nashville Occupied by the National Forces on Sunday Last.

Progress of the Operations Against Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 27, via BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 28.

A flag of truce to-day took over fifty people to Craney Island.

We learn the following Southern news:

The Richmond *Despatch* says that one hundred Yankee prisoners at Columbus, S. C., were expected to arrive yesterday evening. Three installments of an equal number will be brought here from that city, when the whole of them will be sent to Newport's News on parole.

A meeting of the Tobacco and Cotton planters was held at the City Hall at Richmond, on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration *the voluntary destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops, in view of the fact that the efforts of the enemy were mainly directed toward robbing the South of their accumulation of these two great staples.* A number of speeches were made, and a Committee was appointed to prepare business for an adjourned meeting this evening.

In Congress on Wednesday Senator SIMMS, of Kentucky offered resolutions, declaring that the people of the Confederate States will, to the last extremity, maintain and defend their right to self-government, and the Government established by them, and to this end do pledge their last man and their last dollar for the prosecution of the war until their independence is acknowledged; and, also, that they will submit to any sacrifice and endure any trial, however severe, and firmly relying upon the justice of their cause and humbly trusting in the Providence of God, will maintain their position before the world and high Heaven while they have a voice to raise or an arm to defend. *The resolutions were referred* to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A resolution was offered *providing for compensation* by the Government for cotton and tobacco burned to prevent their falling in the hands of the United States.

The Raleigh *Register* of the 26th inst. says:

"Two men were brought to this city on Monday as prisoners, on the charge of having piloted the Yankees to Roanoke Island. They were arrested on board a schooner a short distance from Plymouth. They were committed to jail."

The same paper, in an editorial, begins by saying that it would be criminal as well as idle to deny that *the present is the most gloomy period that the South has witnessed since the commencement of the war,* and goes on in the most earnest manner to call on the people to stand by their colors and fight to the last.

All the prisoners taken at Roanoke Island have been released on parole.

Quite a number of them arrived at Raleigh on Monday, and they stated that a hundred and fifty were left at Weldon to come on Tuesday.

Five regiments of Volunteers for the War are wanted to make up the quota of North Carolina, and Gov. CLARKE has issued a proclamation appealing to the patriotism of the citizens of the State to fill up the regiments.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of yesterday, has the following telegrams:

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* has a special dispatch from Bristol, Tenn., stating that the enemy had occupied Nashville on Sunday. The number of Confederate prisoners taken at Fort Donelson is about 7,000. The number killed was 500, and wounded 1,500. The admitted loss of the Federals is from 6,000 to 10,000 killed and wounded. Gen. FLOYD has saved all his command except the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment and the Greys and Jackson's batteries, which were taken.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Feb. 27.

SCHLEY'S new extensive cotton and woolen factory was burned on Tuesday night. The loss is heavy.

The cotton factories at Columbus and Augusta have suspended temporarily in consequence of material injury to their dams and canals by the recent freshet.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

The Savannah *Republican*, of this morning, says that *communication with Fort Pulaski has been effectually closed* by the Federals, who have erected three batteries for heavy guns.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Our latest advices from Nashville state that the Federal troops have not yet occupied the city. The scouts of Gen. BUELL'S Federal army have appeared on the north side of the Cumberland River, and it is supposed their appearance is preparatory of an early advance of the main column.

Gens. PRICE and McCULLOCH are both preparing for battle. The former is this side of Fayetteville, and the latter is at Boston Mountain, with a force of cavalry.

It is reported that nine Federal gunboats and fifteen transports were seen on Sunday at Mayfield. No immediate action was expected.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The town of Fayetteville, Ark., has been burned to the ground, by order of Gen. McCULLOCH. The military stores were first burned. The Confederate army, at Boston Mountain, are preparing for battle.

Late advices from Knoxville state that the Confederates at the Cumberland Gap expect an early engagement. The Federals are frequently in sight.

LYNCHBURGH, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

A portion of the bridge, which connected the island, on which the South Side Dépôt is situated, with the North Virginia and Tennessee Dépôt, was destroyed yesterday, by coals falling from a locomotive. Two spans were burned, which will prevent the running of the South Side cars into the city.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Feb. 27.

The steamer *Cortez* from Oregon and British Columbia has arrived here, bringing $120,000 in gold.

The weather throughout the Northern coast has been very cold.

Many persons on their way from Portland, Oregon, to the mines have frozen to death.

Thousands who left California for the new El Dorado, are detained at Portland until the Spring opens.

The whale-ship *Joseph Grinnell* has arrived from Paita, Peru, with 1,500 barrels of Sperm Oil.

Also, arrived ship *Charger*, 49 days from Hong-Kong.

Rhode Island Constitutional Union Convention.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Feb. 28.

The Constitutional Union Convention of Rhode Island assembled yesterday, and renominated Gov. SPRAGUE and the other State officers.

I beg leave to announce to the ladies of New-York, that I shall have the honor to introduce, on SATURDAY, March 1,

THE ANKLET,

a beautiful design for the protection of the ankle—giving support and strength, besides making an elegant finish to the top of the boot. Every lady should have a pair who desires to be well dressed for promenade.

W. H. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

At Cantrell's, No. 813 Broadway,

A very cheap and desirable

BALMORAL Boot for....$2 50

A Pair of CLUMP SOLES for....$2 50

Bronchitis, Asthma.—Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial affections should never fail to put one of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Cough Lozenges, in the mouth before going into a cold or foggy atmosphere. They are a great protection to the throat.

No Shinplasters.

We make change to the patrons of our establishment in silver only.

WE ISSUE NO SHINPLASTERS!

CROOK & DUFF,

Dining-Rooms Nos. 39 and 40 Park-row, and Nos. 147 and 149 Nassau-st.

I have a Bad Pain in my Side and Back— WHAT'S GOOD?—A thorough application of BUSH'S MAGIC CREAM LINIMENT will give you instant relief, and no nuisance from soil or grease. Dépôt, No. 186 Greenwich-st., and Druggists generally. Price 25 cents. Try it and you will be satisfied.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

MARRIED.

CANNON—CARPENTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Edward Anthon, Rector of Anthon's Memorial Church, S. TOWNSEND CANNON to MIRIAM H., third daughter of Charles L. Carpenter, all of this City.

SCHAEFF—CONDIT.—In Newark, on Thursday, Feb. 27, in Grace Church, by Rev. S. B. Hodges, A. PAUL SCHAEFF to Miss WILHELMINA J., daughter of Daniel Condit, Esq., all of the above place.

OPDYKE—CREVELING.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Joseph S. Van Dyke, of Bloomsbury, CHARLES W. OPDYKE, formerly of New-York City, and Miss JENNIE W. CREVELING, youngest daughter of Samuel Creveling, Esq., of Bethlehem, Hunterdon County, N. J.

KINGSLAND—ROOD.—In Hanover, N. H., on Thursday, Feb. 27, by Rev. H. Rood, Mr. ALFRED B. KINGSLAND, of Titusville, Penn., to Miss JENNIE C. ROOD, of Hartland, Vt.

DIED.

FAIRTLOUGH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 18, at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, West 51st-st., of diphtheria and scarlet fever, JANE, infant daughter of Henry C. and Jane Fairtlough, aged 5 months and 23 days.

STANIFORD.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 28, CHARLES HENRY, youngest child of D. T. and Emma Staniford, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 56 3d-av.

WINTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 27, GABRIEL WINTER, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, March 1, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

WAYLAND.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, MARGARET CURTIS, wife of Charles C. Wayland, and eldest daughter of Edward F. Cullen.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Bloomingdale Road and 75th-st., on Sunday morning, March 2, at 11 o'clock.

FORBES.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 27, of scarlet fever, HARRIET ELIZA, second daughter of Geo. A. and Mary E. V. Forbes, aged 3 years, 9 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her grandfather, David Van Arsdale, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the family residence, 121st-st., Harlem, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WILLIAMS.—On Friday, Feb. 28, A. V. WILLIAMS, M. D., in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale Road, corner of 99th-st., on Sunday, March 2, at 4 o'clock P. M.

UNDERHILL.—On Friday, Feb. 28, suddenly, LEVI UNDERHILL, in the 70th year of his age.

DUNNING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, JULIA A., daughter of Czar Dunning.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 68 Harrison-st.

JAQUES.—In South Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 27, REBECCA B. JAQUES, daughter of the late Isaac Jaques, of Brooklyn, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, March 1, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Philip Watters, No. 89 President-st., South Brooklyn.

WHEATLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Feb. 28, HOWELL LEWIS, eldest son of James H. and Ella Wheatley, in the 3d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his uncles, Howell L. and Coleman Williams, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, State, near Bond-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 2, without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—In Newburgh, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 27, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Esq., aged 72 years.

STOUT.—In Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, W. TEN BROECK STOUT, M. D., only son of the late Richard M. Stout, Esq., aged 35 years.

BEERS.—Suddenly, GEORGE T., son of Henry J. Beers. Funeral services will take place at Fairfield, Conn., on Saturday, at 3½ P. M., March 1. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

BALDWIN.—In Milford, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 27, TIMOTHY H. BALDWIN, aged 34 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, Milford, on Saturday afternoon, March 1, at 3 o'clock.

REYNOLDS.—In San Francisco, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, MARGARETTA R., wife of O. A. Reynolds, and daughter of the late Daniel Ebbets, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 99.—Feb. 28, 1862.

66, 71, 28, 5, 62, 32, 19, 78, 70, 27, 33, 46, 18.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 100.—Feb. 28, 1862.

56, 72, 44, 58, 42, 62, 27, 2, 55, 30, 6, 48, 4.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE

DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 47.—Feb. 28, 1862.

25, 61, 8, 67, 75, 38, 63, 10, 68, 71, 76, 73.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 161.—Feb. 28, 1862.

72, 26, 34, 51, 76, 68, 70, 54, 31, 55, 27, 49, 41, 63, 74, 16.

Circulars sent by addressing

JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

GENTLEMEN'S SEAL RINGS,

ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS EACH,

At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PLAIN GOLD RINGS,

ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS EACH,

At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
OF
The world-renowned
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
LAST NIGHT
IN
NEW-YORK
Of the
BEAUTIFUL CUBAS.
BEAUTIFUL CUBAS.
THIS EVENING,

will be presented the great moral and domestic drama of

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,

Adapted from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's world-famous novel of Southern Life, and arranged in SIX ACTS AND NINE TABLEAUX.

Entire new scenery has been painted for the occasion, by John R. Smith, and the play will be brought out with a completeness of cast and appointments commensurate with the requirements of the most exacting taste.

At the present time, a drama like UNCLE TOM'S CABIN cannot fail to possess a deep interest for the New-York public, offering, as it does, a vivid picture of life in that portion of the Union now arrayed in arms against the Government of the United States, and all the noblest interests of mankind. It is a thoroughly American play, and must find its truest interpretation in an American theatre.

After Uncle Tom's Cabin,
A SPANISH COMIC PANTOMIME,
presented for the first time in this country, full of gayety and mirth, in which
THE BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
Monsieur DUVERNAY, the Demon of Distortion, and Don Juan Ximenes, and the full Corps de Ballet will appear.

S. T.—1860—X.
DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS

Cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. It is very agreeable to take, and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING CARDS.

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by JAS. EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y. For specimens by Mail, send 2 stamps.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.

At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, WILBER'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, ALEXANDER B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway. In Baltimore, by Coleman & Rogers, No. 173 Baltimore-st. In Philadelphia, by T. W. Dyott & Sons.

OPENING SPRING PATTERNS.—A LARGE assortment of elegantly trimmed Patterns, just received from Paris, will be opened for the inspection of ladies on MONDAY, March 3, at TAYLOR'S, No. 407 Broadway. Dressmaking superintended by Mme. GILLESPIE.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who have Wares, Inventions, Lands, or anything else to sell, must advertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no other Advertising medium so good as THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. Its circulation is largely in advance of any other newspaper. An advertisement inserted in all its editions reach nearly two hundred and ninety thousand subscribers, in all parts of the country, and more than half a million of readers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. lines.	One time.	Two times.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	One month.
1...	$0 50	$0 75	$1 00	$1 25	$1 50	$1 75	$6
2...	0 50	0 75	1 00	1 25	1 50	1 75	6
3...	0 50	0 80	1 10	1 40	1 70	2 00	8
4...	0 50	0 90	1 30	1 70	2 10	2 50	$10
5...	0 50	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	$10
6...	0 60	1 20	1 80	2 40	3 00	3 60	$12
7...	0 70	1 40	2 10	2 80	3 50	4 20	$14
8...	0 80	1 60	2 40	3 20	4 00	4 80	$16
9...	0 90	1 80	2 70	3 60	4 50	5 40	$18
10...	1 00	2 00	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	$20

Ordinary Advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 10 cents per line each insertion, or Two Dollars per line per month.

LEADED ADVERTISEMENTS—SIXTEEN CENTS a line.

FANCY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS—Double rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—FIFTEEN CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS each insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page, before the leader—THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

IN CITY ITEMS—Prefixed by the word [Advertisement]—THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

ABOUT NINE WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each insertion.

ITEM—[Advertisement]—FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 25 a line each insertion.

ITEM—In the News Column, prefixed by word [Advertisement]—$1 50 a line each insertion.

Nothing inserted for less than $5.

No less by the quarter or year.

Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARMS!

FOR

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

IN

The Most Fertile State In the Union.

THE

Illinois Central R. R.

OFFER

Rich Rolling Prairie Land!

AT

Only $12 PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

ON LONG CREDIT!

paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

THE LOW PRICE

of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

TRACTS OF LAND

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and

GREAT VALUE OF

the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

Land Commissioner
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, Chicago, Ill.

2
3
1
2
4
1
2
3
4
3
1

WIGS AND TOUPEES.

ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS

HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.

HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.

MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,

CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,

No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGH Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" were first introduced eleven years ago. *It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for* COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, *the* Hacking Cough *in* CONSUMPTION, and numerous affections of the THROAT, giving *immediate relief.*

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness and Influenza.
Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption,
Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Clear and Strengthen the voice of **Singers.**
Indispensable to **Public Speakers.**

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Soothing and simple—**Children** use them.
Assisting Expectoration and Curing Hoarseness.

"*That trouble in my Throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer.*"
N. P. WILLIS.

"*Preeminently the first and best.*"
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"*I recommend their use to Public Speakers.*"
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW-YORK.

"*I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough.*"
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.

"*An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches.*"
REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.

"*Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs.*"
DR. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.

"*A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c.*"
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.

"*I have been much afflicted with* BRONCHIAL AFFECTION, *producing Hoarseness and Cough. The Troches are the only effectual remedy, giving power and clearness to the voice.*"
REV. GEO. SLACK,
Minister Church of England, Milton Parsonage, Canada.

CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and OBTAIN only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" which by long experience have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per box.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer *Kangaroo*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 1st day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A WORK OF POPULAR INTEREST.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

By C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

ETHICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES,

CHIEFLY RELATIVE TO

SUBJECTS OF POPULAR INTEREST,

By A. H. DANA. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.

This work cannot fail to interest a large class of readers. It is both entertaining and instructive.

The following extracts from letters concerning the work are from two of our most eminent scholars and divines.

From Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter.

"The portions examined, 'Influence of Great Men,' 'Hereditary Character,' 'Lawyers,' &c., interested me much. They furnish, indeed, a kind of reading which always has a charm for me, and I much mistake the taste of a certain class of readers if these curious observations do not meet with a friendly reception."

From Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D.

"I have read many of your essays, on those on 'Identity,' 'Necessity,' 'Races,' 'Authorship,' 'Influence of Great Men,' 'Lawyers,' 'Sensuality,' 'Narcotics,' and have been much instructed by them. They strike me in general as containing the fruits of much research and reflection, and the germs of much more elaborate treatises. I am exceedingly glad to have them in a form of a volume, and am sure many others will also."

GET THE BEST.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

READY THIS DAY, PRICE SIX CENTS,

Contains the following Splendid Illustrations:

VIEW OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE;
A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GRANT, THE HERO OF FORT DONELSON;
A Thrilling Picture of the HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT OVER SCHWARTZ'S BATTERY;
SEEKING FOR THE WOUNDED BY TORCHLIGHT, AFTER THE BATTLE;
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL CURTIS;
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GARFIELD;
CAPTURED REBEL FLAGS in the Old House of Representatives at Washington;
Execution of GORDON, THE SLAVE-TRADER;
COMICALITIES, Illustrating the CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERALS GRANT AND BUCKNER AT FORT DONELSON;
MAP OF FORT DONELSON AND VICINITY.
PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS, KENTUCKY.
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY, showing the Present Position of the Union Armies under Generals Grant and Buell.
Besides the usual variety of Reading Matter, Lounger, News, Stories, &c., &c., &c.

☞ In addition to the usual graphic and thorough Illustrations of the War, the next Number of Harper's Weekly, which will be published on SATURDAY NEXT, will contain the first portion of a New and Powerful Novel, by WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Woman in White," entitled

NO NAME.

This Story will be illustrated by JOHN McLENAN, Esq.

GET THE BEST.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

READY THIS DAY, PRICE SIX CENTS,

Contains the following Splendid Illustrations:

VIEW OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE;
A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GRANT, THE HERO OF FORT DONELSON;
A Thrilling Picture of the HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT OVER SCHWARTZ'S BATTERY;
SEEKING FOR THE WOUNDED BY TORCHLIGHT, AFTER THE BATTLE;
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL CURTIS;
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GARFIELD;
CAPTURED REBEL FLAGS in the Old House of Representatives at Washington;
Execution of GORDON, THE SLAVE-TRADER;
COMICALITIES, Illustrating the CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERALS GRANT AND BUCKNER AT FORT DONELSON;
MAP OF FORT DONELSON AND VICINITY.
PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS, KENTUCKY.
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY, showing the Present Position of the Union Armies under Generals Grant and Buell.
Besides the usual variety of Reading Matter, Lounger, News, Stories, &c., &c., &c.

☞ In addition to the usual graphic and thorough Illustrations of the War, the next Number of Harper's Weekly, which will be published on SATURDAY NEXT, will contain the first portion of a New and Powerful Novel, by WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Woman in White," entitled

NO NAME.

This Story will be illustrated by JOHN McLENAN, Esq.

GET THE BEST.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

READY THIS DAY, PRICE SIX CENTS,

Contains the following Splendid Illustrations:

VIEW OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE;
A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GRANT, THE HERO OF FORT DONELSON;
A Thrilling Picture of the HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT OVER SCHWARTZ'S BATTERY;
SEEKING FOR THE WOUNDED BY TORCHLIGHT, AFTER THE BATTLE;
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL CURTIS;
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GARFIELD;
CAPTURED REBEL FLAGS in the Old House of Representatives at Washington;
Execution of GORDON, THE SLAVE-TRADER;
COMICALITIES, Illustrating the CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERALS GRANT AND BUCKNER AT FORT DONELSON;
MAP OF FORT DONELSON AND VICINITY.
PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS, KENTUCKY.
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY, showing the Present Position of the Union Armies under Generals Grant and Buell.
Besides the usual variety of Reading Matter, Lounger, News, Stories, &c., &c., &c.

☞ In addition to the usual graphic and thorough Illustrations of the War, the next Number of Harper's Weekly, which will be published on SATURDAY NEXT, will contain the first portion of a New and Powerful Novel, by WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Woman in White," entitled

NO NAME.

This Story will be illustrated by JOHN McLENAN, Esq.

GET THE BEST.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

READY THIS DAY, PRICE SIX CENTS,

Contains the following Splendid Illustrations:

VIEW OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE;
A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF GEN. GRANT, THE HERO OF FORT DONELSON;
A Thrilling Picture of the HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT OVER SCHWARTZ'S BATTERY;
SEEKING FOR THE WOUNDED BY TORCHLIGHT, AFTER THE BATTLE;
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL CURTIS;
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GARFIELD;
CAPTURED REBEL FLAGS in the Old House of Representatives at Washington;
Execution of GORDON, THE SLAVE-TRADER;
COMICALITIES, Illustrating the CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERALS GRANT AND BUCKNER AT FORT DONELSON;
MAP OF FORT DONELSON AND VICINITY;
PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS, KENTUCKY;
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY, showing the Present Position of the Union Armies under Generals Grant and Buell.
Besides the usual variety of Reading Matter, Lounger, News, Stories, &c., &c., &c.

☞ In addition to the usual graphic and thorough Illustrations of the War, the next Number of Harper's Weekly, which will be published on SATURDAY NEXT, will contain the first portion of a New and Powerful Novel, by WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Woman in White," entitled

NO NAME.

This Story will be illustrated by JOHN McLENAN, Esq.

GET THE BEST.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

READY THIS DAY, PRICE SIX CENTS,

Contains the following Splendid Illustrations:

VIEW OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE;
A SPLENDID PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GRANT, THE HERO OF FORT DONELSON;
A Thrilling Picture of the HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT OVER SCHWARTZ'S BATTERY;
SEEKING FOR THE WOUNDED BY TORCHLIGHT, AFTER THE BATTLE;
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL CURTIS;
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GARFIELD;
CAPTURED REBEL FLAGS in the Old House of Representatives at Washington;
Execution of GORDON, THE SLAVE-TRADER;
COMICALITIES, Illustrating the CORRESPONDENCE OF GENERALS GRANT AND BUCKNER AT FORT DONELSON;
MAP OF FORT DONELSON AND VICINITY.
PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRINGS, KENTUCKY.
MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY, showing the Present Position of the Union Armies under Generals Grant and Buell.
Besides the usual variety of Reading Matter, Lounger, News, Stories, &c., &c., &c.

☞ In addition to the usual graphic and thorough Illustrations of the War, the next Number of Harper's Weekly, which will be published on SATURDAY NEXT, will contain the first portion of a New and Powerful Novel, by WILKIE COLLINS, Author of "The Woman in White," entitled

NO NAME.

This Story will be illustrated by JOHN McLENAN, Esq.

THE YOUNG STEP-MOTHER.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Have just published,

THE YOUNG STEP-MOTHER.
OR
A CHRONICLE OF MISTAKES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE.
2 vols., 12mo, paper, $1. Cloth, $1 50.

From the New-York Observer.

"A domestic novel, in which the trials and successes of a patient, loving, faithful and judicious step-mother are portrayed. The story takes us through scenes of quiet English life, and shows us pictures of rural beauty, home scenes, society and church matters, with all the incidents of a growing family and a wide circle of friends, so that we are constantly interested and constantly instructed by the events that are passing around us. All subserves the great purpose of the record, which is to show us how love and good sense, with woman's tact, may triumph over all obstacles, and rise out of duty faithfully done, win happiness at last.

"The former novels by this author have had a great repute and this will take its place among the fireside works that enjoy a permanent popularity."

In Press,

AIDS TO FAITH: A Series of Theological Essays. By various writers.

REPLIES TO "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS." By Rev. E. M. Goulburn, Rev. Henry J. Rose, B. D.; Rev. C. A. Huntley, D. D.; Rev. W. J. Irons, Rev. G. Rorison, Rev. A. W. Haddan, Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, D.D. With a Preface by the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ISAAC TAYLOR'S NEW WORK.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY FROM AUTHOR'S ADVANCE SHEETS.

THE SPIRIT
OF THE
HEBREW POETRY,

By ISAAC TAYLOR, author of "Saturday Evening," "Natural History of Enthusiasm," "Physical Theory of Another Life," etc., etc.

With a Biographical Introduction, by WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., Pastor of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, N. Y.

CONTENTS:
Biographical Introduction of 50 pages. By Dr. ADAMS.
The Relation of the Hebrew Poetry to the Religious Purposes it Subserves.
Commixture of the Divine and the Human Elements in the Hebrew Poetic Scripture.
Artificial Structure of the Hebrew Poetry, as Related to its Purposes.
Ancient Palestine—the Birthplace of Poetry.
The Tradition of a Paradise is the Gem of Poetry.
Biblical Idea of Patriarchal Life.
The Israelites of the Exodus and the Theocracy.
Poetry in the Book of Job.
Poetry in the Psalms.
Solomon, and the Song of Songs.
The Poetry of the Early Hebrew Prophets.
Culmination of the Hebrew Poetry and Prophecy in Isaiah.
The Later Prophets and the Disappearance of the Poetic Elements in the Hebrew Scriptures.
The Millennium of the Hebrew Poetry and the Principle which Pervades it.
The Hebrew Literature and other Literatures.
The Hebrew Poetry and the Divine Legation of the Prophets.
Continuance of the Hebrew Poetry and Prophecy to the World's End.

One large elegant octavo. Price $2.

CARLETON, Publisher, (Late Rudd & Carleton,)
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. CUMMING'S NEW BOOK.

TEACH US TO PRAY,

A DEVOTIONAL WORK,
Being Experimental, Doctrinal and Practical Observations
ON
THE LORD'S PRAYER.
By the author of
"THE GREAT TRIBULATION."

One of the best and most characteristic works by this popular preacher and author.

Reprinted from the London Edition.

CONTENTS.

1. IT IS GOOD TO DRAW NEAR TO GOD.
2. OUR FATHER.
3. THE ADORING WORSHIPER.
4. A MISSIONARY DESIRE.
5. A SUBMISSIVE HEART.
6. THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.
7. THE CRY OF THE SINFUL.
8. THE CRY OF THE TEMPTED.
9. THE GREAT DELIVERER.
10. ADORATION.

1 vol., 12mo, cloth bound. Price, $1.

ALSO,
NEW AND UNIFORM EDITIONS OF
THE GREAT TRIBULATION,
AND
THE GREAT PREPARATION.

Dr. Cumming's celebrated recent works, of which so many thousand copies have been sold.

*** Copies sent postage free on receipt of price.

CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton,)
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., New-York.

IN PRESS,

Duane's Manual for Engineer Troops. Nearly ready.
Rhymed Tactics. Nearly ready.
Nolan's Treatise on Remount of Horses, by Capt. Kenner Garrard, U. S. A., with plates. Nearly ready.
Maxims, Advice and Instruction on the Art of War. Translated from the French by Capt. Lendy. Nearly ready.
Official Army Register for 1862. In a few days.
Instruction for Naval Light Artillery, Afloat and Ashore, New and revised edition.
Military Law and Courts-Martial, by Capt. S. V. Binet, U. S. A. Nearly ready.
History of the United States Naval Academy.
History of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point.
Instruction in Ordnance and Gunnery, by Capt. J. G. Benton, U. S. Ord. Second edition, revised and enlarged.
Macdougal's Theory of War.
Lallimand's Minor Operations of War.
Gawler's Essentials of Good Skirmishing.
Fitz Clarence on Outpost.
Gibbon's Artillerist's Manual. New edition.
Gen. Cullom's Military Bridges. New edition.
Jervis' Field Operations.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 192 Broadway.

YANKEE NOTIONS

FOR
APRIL
OUT TO-DAY.

Original among its contents will be found: Generalissimo Jonathan, Jonathan's Chip Basket, A Big Thing on Ice by Starlight, The Mounting Outlor, The Secession Ball, The Union Ball, Our Show at the Exhibition of 1862, A Tale of a Trumpet, or Household Horrors—in a Horn, The Ball at the White House, The Faulty Photograph, Taking a Fort. Price 10 cents. For sale by all news dealers. Copies mailed on receipt of the price. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

MILITARY.

SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN,
LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS
AND OTHERS
WANTED FOR THE
MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding,
Now in active service in
GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CASEY'S DIVISION.

Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.

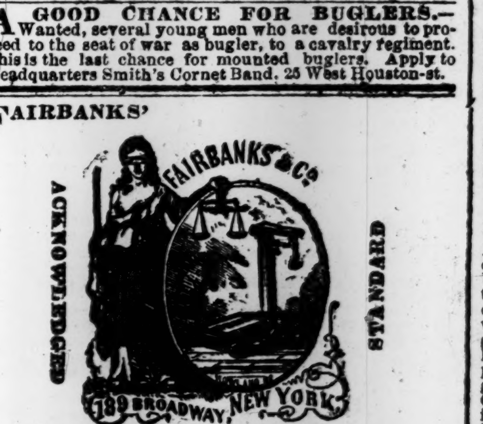
P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.

WANTED—BUGLERS, also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSEN.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. No one need apply except a good bugler. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

FAIRBANKS'



PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business.

Illustrated and descriptive circulars sent upon application, by mail or otherwise, to

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
NO. 189 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE JOHN BROWN SONG.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
READY THIS MORNING,
contains
THE WORDS AND MUSIC
of the
CELEBRATED JOHN BROWN SONG.

Price in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents. Two dollars per annum.

Address
THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, ETC.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERIN will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Sold by Druggists generally. Price 25 cents; sent by mail for 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New-York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.

A large stock of new and second-hand tables for sale at low prices.

PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

For sale by all Druggists.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINAMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed S. J. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

FOR SALE—UNBOUND, A COMPLETE FILE OF the NEW-YORK TIMES, from 1st of June, 1859, to the present time. Address W. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE LATEST NEWS.

THE GREAT SUNDAY MORNING SPECIALTY.

For the latest and most complete record of New-York and Brooklyn City News of Saturday,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

For the LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, from all parts of the country, furnished the New-York Associated Press UP TO 4 O'CLOCK ON SUNDAY MORNING,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

For all FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, of every description, received by mail or otherwise, up to the moment of going to press on Sunday morning,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

For the latest Marine Intelligence—vessels arrived and departed on Saturday,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

For the best Army Correspondence in the country. Letters interesting to the friends of every New-York Regiment in the field,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

For the choicest literary matter, Novelettes by the best authors, original stories, selected miscellany, and a most entertaining variety of attractive reading,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

For the inimitably humorous epistles of Orpheus C. Kerr, pronounced by everybody far superior to any other humorous productions of the day,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

For the far-famed letters of "A DISBANDED VOLUNTEER," illustrating the doings of soldiers and politicians at Washington, in a style peculiar to himself alone,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

For the most reliable and unprejudiced reports of all matters interesting to the FIRE DEPARTMENT, and THE NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA, OUT-DOOR SPORTS, &c.,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

For a combination of all the interest and value of the best NEWSPAPER, with the attractions of a FIRST-CLASS LITERARY JOURNAL,
SEE THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

As an Advertising medium, possessing a circulation greater than that of all the other Sunday Press combined, and having a wider publicity beyond the confines of the City,
THERE IS NO PAPER LIKE
THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, received up to 4 O'CLOCK, SUNDAY MORNING, is now published in
THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

This, with the innumerable other attractive and exclusive features of that journal, renders it the
MOST COMPLETE AND PERFECT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
published in the world.

PIERCE EGAN'S NEW STORY IN TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

Those who failed to get a copy of last Sunday's *Mercury*, containing the opening chapters of PIERCE EGAN'S charming story of IMOGEN, OR THE MARBLE HEART, will find, in to-morrow's edition, a complete synopsis of the published chapters, comprising all the interesting incidents of the powerful tale, together with another fresh installment. Every one who desires to read this great story will thus have their wishes gratified by buying
TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY.

THE SUNDAY TABLE-TALK
OF TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY

will be a leading feature in the literary department of THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER. It will contain the following light and humorous articles:

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON—A scandalously gay and festive article, from the Richmond Whig.

FROM THE CAPITAL.—Letter of Orpheus C. Kerr, describing the great military plan of an advance on Manassas; also, Capt. William Brown's great expedition to Fort Muggins, and his proclamation to the Press, etc.

VIA CRUCIS—A Poem, by Hattie Tyng.

DES CHATEAUX EN ESPAGNE—By Alice Kent Brooke.

MUTUAL CONCESSIONS—A Squib.

A WAR JOKE—Etc., etc.

THAT GREAT COMBINATION NEWSPAPER,

THE
SUNDAY MERCURY,

Will present to-morrow a complete transcript of all the war news received by telegraph between noon on Saturday and FOUR O'CLOCK on Sunday morning. Should news of a GREAT BATTLE come over the wires after the hour at which all the Sunday editions of all other journals go to press, the particulars, as far as the Government may permit their disclosure, will be found among the SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES of the SUNDAY MERCURY. Whoever buys it, therefore, is likely to be full TWO HOURS AHEAD of the readers of other papers, as regards WAR INTELLIGENCE. But this is only a small part of the gain. The NEWS OF THE CITY will be up to the same hour, and will be more full than in any other print. Turning from the reports of current events, domestic and foreign, the reader will find a melange of original romance, wit, humor, poetry, criticism, correspondence, and general literature, equal in amount, and it is believed, superior in variety and interest to the contents of any exclusively literary paper published in this country. Such will be the attractions of
THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
TO-MORROW MORNING.

EVERYBODY'S NEWSPAPER.

Condense all that is fresh, novel, valuable and interesting in all the Sunday issues of the daily papers, together with all the best features of the leading weeklies, into the compass of a single newspaper, and you will have some idea of the

SUNDAY MERCURY,

the most perfect record of events ever published in the form of a public journal. It brings the world's news—whether conveyed by mail or telegraph, over land or over sea—up to FOUR O'CLOCK on Sunday morning. No other paper is kept open to that hour, and whoever has the SUNDAY MERCURY on his or her breakfast table tomorrow morning may be certain of being IN ADVANCE OF THE ENTIRE PRESS OF NEW-YORK as regards everything in the way of news obtainable from local sources or transmitted by the ordinary and extraordinary channels of information. It is needless to say that the arrangements for such a consummation involves a heavy outlay. But the END IS ATTAINED. Examine to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY and say if it is not the GREATEST NEWSPAPER out, and intrinsically worth the combined prices of all the so-called newspapers published on that day. After reading its news columns, comprising everything its cotemporaries *do*, and much that they *do not* contain, turn to its literary and miscellaneous departments, and say, honestly, if so vast an amount of matter of the right sort, was ever before published for FOUR CENTS.

THE RUSH AFTER "IMOGEN,"
PIERCE EGAN'S LAST AND GREATEST STORY,
which was commenced in the
SUNDAY MERCURY

of Sunday last, having completely exhausted the regular and extra editions of the paper, a graphic and extended synopsis of the opening chapters will appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow, thus enabling those who were disappointed in their efforts to obtain copies of the last issue, to BEGIN THE NEW STORY in to-morrow's edition, without losing a fraction of its powerful interest. The sensation occasioned by the first installment of PIERCE EGAN'S

IMOGEN;
OR,
THE MARBLE HEART,

have been altogether unparalleled, and in order to supply the demand,

FIFTEEN THOUSAND EXTRA COPIES

of the SUNDAY MERCURY, in excess of the edition of the 23d ult., will be printed to-morrow. As the plot of the story is developed, it becomes more and more exciting. In fact, it is one of those romances which cannot be abandoned when once begun. What the author describes the reader seems to see, and the action of the story, and the scenes which it presents, are of such an enthralling character, that the latter takes a deeper and deeper interest in it as he pursues the thread of the narrative until the excitement culminates in the closing chapters.

LATER INTELLIGENCE

Than appears in any other paper published on Sunday will be invariably found in the SUNDAY MERCURY. Its columns will uniformly be kept open until 4 A. M., in order to give telegraphic news from all parts of the Union, up to that hour. The SUNDAY MERCURY is the only newspaper published on this Continent which embraces all the features of the combined daily and weekly Press of New-York, and presents all the news, general, political, local and foreign, up to and beyond the hour in the morning when the columns of the other newspapers are closed against the admission of further intelligence, however important. Its SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE, obtained at great cost, is from every point of the compass, and its LOCAL REPORTS are the FULLEST and MOST RELIABLE ever given on this side of the Atlantic.

What the SUNDAY MERCURY does not comprehend is not worth printing in a public journal, and nothing which a public journal of the highest class and the most comprehensive plan should contain, will be found wanting in its varied columns.

It is alike a mental feast for the newsmonger, the politician, the scholar, the soldier, the man of leisure, the admirer of original wit and humor, the lover of stirring romance, and the general reader, who wishes to keep posted in relation to every current topic of the day at home and abroad. Never yet in the history of newspaper enterprise has such a paper, or anything approaching to it been published at FOUR CENTS.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA
OF
SUNDAY NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

Among the live newspapers of the day, the SUNDAY MERCURY, with a circulation exceeding the combined issues of all its Sunday cotemporaries, stands alone. Look into its crowded columns to-morrow, and you will find EVERYTHING THAT PASSES OVER THE LIGHTNING LINES that centre in this City, between Twelve o'clock M., on Saturday and Four o'clock on Sunday morning. Examine its local department, and you will see New-York reported in full, up to that "untimely hour." Glance at its war correspondence from the various camps of the Union army; from our forces on the march, and from the garrisons "occupying and possessing" the forts lately held by the public enemy. Dip into its Fire news, read its selections, luxuriate over its "Table Talk," and, as a crowning pleasure, peruse the opening chapters of "IMOGEN, OR THE MARBLE HEART," written for it by PIERCE EGAN, and, unquestionably, the most entrancing story that he has ever produced. Having mastered the whole contents of the GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, take stock of its cotemporaries, and then say if FOUR TIMES ITS PRICE invested in any other way can procure an equal amount of correct information on all topics, of interesting fiction and of exclusive intelligence.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE DAILY PRESS.

The *Daily Eagle*, of Brooklyn, thus echoes the opinion of the reading public on the merits of the SUNDAY MERCURY. The editor says:

The *Sunday Mercury* is the only paper that unites the enterprising goaheadativeness of the daily paper with the literary features that distinguish the newspaper intended for Sunday reading. It contains news from all parts of the world up to an early hour on Sunday morning, and for the local news of Manhattan and the islands thereto adjoining not a single item escapes. The people are not usually apt to be slow in finding out excellence, and it will surprise nobody to learn that the *Mercury* has now a larger circulation than that of all its Sunday cotemporaries combined.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Feb. 28, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 103 bbls. Ashes, 12,684 bbls. Flour, 174 bbls. and 1,404 bags Corn Meal, 2,536 bushels Wheat, 12,923 bushels Corn, 3,585 bushels Rye, 2,071 bushels Barley, 5,818 bushels Oats, 5,390 bushels Malt, 55 pkgs. Provisions, and 879 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in demand at $6 37½ for Pots, and $5 87½@$6, closing $5 87½, for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is in fair request, and is firm, at 22½c.@24c. for Middlings, ℔ ℔. Sales, 1,500 bales.

COFFEE—Is in less demand to-day, but is stiffly held; sales 350 bags Common Laguayra at 20c.@20½c. ℔ ℔., usual terms. Stock of Coffee this evening, 98,165 bags and 20,875 mats, including of Rio, 70,498 bags; Maracaibo, 13,941 bags; Ceara, 4,910 bags; St. Domingo, 4,851 bags; Jamaica, 2,950 bags; Laguayra, 400 bags; Java, 615 bags and 18,375 mats, and Ceylon, 2,500 mats.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in moderate demand, to-day, at drooping prices. The reported sales since our last amount to 11,300 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to choice extra State at $5 65@$5 85—chiefly at $5 65@$5 70; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 55; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 65@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 70@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 85@$5 90; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 95@$6 05 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 40@$5 50
Extra State	5 65@ 5 85
Superfine Western	5 40@ 5 55
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 6 30
Inferior extra Ohio	5 85@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 90@ 6 00
Extra Genesee	6 05@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is inactive at former rates; sales 700 bbls., at $6 @ $6 35 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 40@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including superfine at $5 40@$5 50; extra at $5 67½@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $2 90@$3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 30@$3 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 75 @$1 90 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Desirable lots of Wheat have been in moderate request to-day, at about previous rates. Inferior and common qualities have been neglected and unsettled in price. Sales have been confined to 23,700 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; Canada Club, at $1 33; White Western, at $1 50; Amber do., at $1 46; Red Western (Winter) on private terms; Amber Jersey, at $1 45, White Pennsylvania on private terms; Red State at $1 41@$1 43, Milwaukee Club in store, at $1 34 ℔ bushel. Corn is quite heavy and prices are quoted down ½@1c. ℔ bushel; sales have been made of 37,500 bushels, at 60c.@63c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c.@61c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bush. Oats continue plenty and heavy, including Canadian, at 39c.@40c.; Western, at 39c.@40c.; State at 40c.@41c., and Jersey at 39c. @40c. ℔ bushel. Rye is salable at 84c.@86c. from dock and delivered, ℔ bushel; sales 3,400 bushels. Barley is in request at steady rates; sales of 5,100 bushels State at 80c.@85c. ℔ bush.

HAY—North River bale is inquired for and is steady, at from 75c.@85c. for poor to good, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request, at uniform prices. Last year's crop, 15c.@22c., chiefly at 16c.@20c. ℔ ℔.

MOLASSES—The demand to-day has been limited; prices have not varied. Stock this evening: 7,581 hhds. and 2,011 bbls., including 5,603 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 905 hhds. Clayed Cuba, and 1,073 hhds. Porto Rico; also, 250 bbls. New-Orleans, and 1,761 bbls. Cuba.

PROVISIONS—Pork is very firm, but is rather quiet to-day. Sales, since our last, 1,000 bbls. at $14 37½@$14 50 for Mess; $10 62½@$10 75 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 5½c.@6c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are in demand at 5¾c.@6½c. for Hams; 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is unaltered; sales 370 boxes, at 6½c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is salable and firm; sales 1,500 tcs. and bbls., poor to very choice, at 7¾c.@8¾c., ℔ ℔. Beef is unchanged; sales, since our last, 180 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$12 50 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State ℔ ℔. Cheese continues inactive at 5c.@7c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 300 pkgs. Para on private terms, and 75 casks Carolina at $6 50 ℔ 100 ℔s. Messrs. Eugene O'Sullivan & Co. report the stock of Rice on hand this evening thus: 1,763 casks Carolina, 5,103 bags cleaned East India, 3,943 bags uncleaned East India, and 44,419 mats uncleaned East India—against 7,160 casks Carolina, and 3,200 bags East India, same time last year.

SUGARS—Have been in active demand to-day, at buoyant prices. Sales, 2,230 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, chiefly the former, at 6¾c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔. Stock of Sugars this evening, 19,509 hhds., 89,156 bags, and 10,825 boxes; also, 456 hhds. Melado. Included in the stock were 15,481 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 280 hhds. New-Orleans, 1,404 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,475 hhds. French Islands, 925 hhds. English Islands, and 34 hhds. St. Croix.

TOBACCO—Crude has been in limited demand, but at very full prices. Sales since our last 52 cases Seed Leaf at 7½c.@8½c.; with 210 bales Cuba and and 26 bales Carman on private terms. Manufactured has been in brisk demand, chiefly on speculation, in anticipation of the enactment of an excise law, and prices have advanced in some instances, 2c.@3c. ℔ ℔., within a few days. We have heard of sales of over 4,500 boxes.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in February.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1862, bales	4,764	300	—	1,009
Received since, bales	3,159	383	339	69
Total, bales	7,923	683	339	1,078
Sales to Feb. 28, 1862, bales	3,556	383	100	608
Stock on hand March 1, 1862, bales	4,367	300	239	470

TALLOW—Sales 65,000 ℔s., at 8⅞c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales were made to-day of 1,100 bbls., chiefly at 27c.@27¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Very moderate engagements were reported, to-day, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s.@2s. 1½d., and by steamer 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, bulk and bags, 7d.@7½d.; Corn, 6¾d.@7½d. ℔ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d.; and by steamer, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.; Tallow, 20s. ℔ ton. For Cork—A foreign bark, with Corn, in bulk, for orders, at 10½d. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Bristol—Corn, (8,500 bushels,) in ship's bags, at 8d. ℔ bushel.

Carriage Lamps.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is, I believe, an ordinance requiring hackmen to keep their carriage lamps lighted at night in order to better exhibit their numbers to customers, etc., a provision generally adhered to, though in certain cases a more rigid enforcement might be advantageous.

But there is no reason why the rule should not be be applied also to private carriages, livery coaches, etc., which go dashing about our not over-well-lighted streets at night, with perfect impunity, and oftentimes from their rapid rate, more especially in turning corners, with great risk to pedestrians at crossings, etc.

More especially is the danger aggravated at the present time by the slush and ice in the streets over which the vehicles roll almost noiselessly; to say nothing of persons being a little hard of hearing, whom the sight of a moving lamp in the distance would sufficiently warn.

The provision might reasonably apply to all vehicles, but *carriages* are particularly obnoxious at night, and people who can afford to go operas and parties in their own or hired carriages, can also afford this slight safeguard to their less fortunate fellow-citizens. In London and Paris these things are managed better. Let it be done here. W. A. F.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 24.

—Among those who were slain at Roanoke, was Joseph G. Henry, a nephew of Mr. Scranton, late representative in Congress from Pennsylvania. He was a Captain in the Ninth New-Jersey regiment, and in the middle of the fight, seeing that some companies hesitated to advance, he threw his own into the front, and while leading it, fell. Before the sailing of the expedition, Mr. Henry had been appointed Consul to Port Mahon—a position worth $2,000 a year—but so anxious was he to serve his country in the field, that he declined this lucrative office, sailed with the expedition to North Carolina, and has now laid down his life for his country. He was an amiable, brave and good man, and is regretted by thousands who knew him.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 12
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 19
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 22
China	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mch. 1
			Mar. 12
	FROM AMERICA.		
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 1
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 5
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 12

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.........5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.......5 A. M. 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Kangaroo, via* Queenstown and Liverpool, close in this City at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The steamship *Roanoke* will take a mail to Cuba and the West Indies on Saturday. It will close at 11 A. M.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, per the *North Star*, will close in this City on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION OF MARTHA KEENAN will be thankfully received by her sisters, MARGARET and MARIA REDMOND, No. 421 East 10th-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A FOREIGN GENTLEMAN of education and respectability, 26 years of age, wishes to form the acquaintance, with a view to matrimony, of a young lady of refinement, enjoying a competency, who would prize a devoted and loving heart more highly than good looks. Communications will be held strictly sacred, and if sincere, may in full confidence, be addressed "SINCERITY," Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE EPISCOPAL CONGREGATION (Church of the Resurrection) heretofore worshipping in Treanor's Hall, having purchased the Church known as the Murray Hill Baptist Church, north side of 35th-st., east of 6th-av., will hold services there EVERY LORD'S DAY, commencing SUNDAY, March 2. In the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the Rector, Rev. Edward O. Flagg, will preach, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Samuel Cook, D. D., of St. Bartholomew's Church. Special collections will be taken up at each service. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. Robert G. Dickson, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

AN ARMY MEETING, IN AID OF THE Board of Publication of the Reformed Dutch Church, will be held next SABBATH EVENING, in the Market-st. Reformed Dutch Church. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be delivered by the Pastor—Rev. Mr. Murray—Rev. L. G. Bingham, an army officer, and Rev. Dr. Porter, editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*. All are cordially invited to attend.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STREETS.—Rev. Mr. Shaffer, of the New-York Conference, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. Chas E. Harris, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Prayer and experience meeting for the promotion of holiness at 3 o'clock. Monthly Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach in the State-st. Congregational Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Baptismal service, Lord's Supper, and reception of members at close of morning service. Subject of evening sermon—*The Prodigal's Reception at Home.* Followed by inquirer's Prayer-meeting. Revival in progress.

METHODIST CHURCH IN SEVENTH-ST., NEAR THIRD-AV.—Rev. Dr. Floy will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the EVENING, at 7½, Rev. M. French will give an account of his recent visit to Port Royal, S. C., and of the arrangements now in progress by the General Government for the benefit of the destitute people of color in that region.

BLEECKER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, (corner of Morton—entrance in Bleecker.) Minister, Rev. R. C. Shimeall, member of the Presbytery of New-York. Residence No. 371 West 35th-st. N. B.—All families or other persons, not connected with other churches, are cordially invited to cast in their lot with us. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH and baptize in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, he will give the hand of fellowship to a number of new members, and administer the Lord's Supper. He will preach in the EVENING at 7 o'clock.

AT ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. S. W. Messmore, of the Canada Wesleyan Conference, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Prof. Mattison, the Pastor, at 7 P. M., Evening subject: *Shall we Know and Commune with each other after death?* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Dr. Abel Stevens, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the third of the course *On Prayer*, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD A *Matinée Conversationale* at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 2, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *The Conflict of Ages.*

THE ANNIVERSARY SERVICES OF THE Church Charity Foundation, Brooklyn, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING next, 2d inst., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Right Rev. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut.

ST. PETER'S YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D. LL.D., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the charity fund of the Association.

ACCORDING TO SCRIPTURE PROPHECY this is the time to expect the personal coming of Christ, preceded by the mission of Elijah, and a time of universal uproar, trouble and distress of nations. That messenger will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., at No. 163 Bowery.

NOTICE.—REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DEliver a Lecture on *Sargeant S. Prentiss, the Thunderer of the Southwest*, at the Allen-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING next, March 3, at 8 o'clock. Proceeds for the benefit of the Welsh Mission in this City. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

"HOW IS CHRIST OUR EXAMPLE?"—Rev. E. G. Brooks will preach on this subject at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. The Communion of the Lord's Supper will follow. Sermon in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

GEORGE STORRS, EDITOR OF THE *Bible Examiner*, will preach at the Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the soon coming of Christ to reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER OF Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh. MORNING service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. J. M. Macauly, D.D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

NINTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 9th st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. Platt, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor; sermon to the Sabbath School; Prov. iv. 14, 15. At 3 P. M. by Rev. T. Marsden, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. Wm. L. Miller. Seats free. All are welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-SQUARE.—Dr. Tyng will preach on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of the National Freedman's Relief Association, and a collection will be made for their work.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11th-st., 2d-av. Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver the second discourse on the *Fate of Murderous Suicides*, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Public freely invited.

TO CAPITALISTS OR SETTLERS.—2,750 acres of unsurpassed lands in Illinois, of a part each, timber and prairie; all very rich soil, and will be sold for much less than their value for cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE NEW-YORK PRAYING ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Samuel Halsted, President, will conduct the religious services in the 2d-av. M. E. Church, corner of 119th-st., Harlem, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7 in the Evening.

CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION. Meeting on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 o'clock, at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, opposite Spring-st. Exercises: Short lecture, followed by remarks from the audience. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLY-PLACE.—Rev. Morgan Dix, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. B. PETERS, (WILLIAMSBURGH,) will give, on SUNDAY MORNING, his sixth annual discourse. In the evening he will repeat, by special request, a discourse on the *Justice of God.* Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

"PUNISHMENT—ITS OBJECT AND LIMIT."—Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, Pastor, will preach from the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Communion services on Sunday morning. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st.—Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by John Quincy Adams, Pastor. Baptism after the morning sermon. Communion at 3 P. M. Subject of the morning sermon—*The Wonder.*

AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH—Corner Laight and Varick sts. Rev. I. S. Kalloch SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, will preach sermons appropriate to the commencement of a Pastoral year.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, University Buildings, Washington-square. Rev. Wm. Fishbough will preach SUNDAY, March 2, MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. C. Miel, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School Room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st.; entrance on 20th-st.

REV. F. S. FARMER, WILL PREACH in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, March 2, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST., near Grand.—Rev. J. P. Newman will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. Hammond in the evening, at 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH.—Rev. M. Fivaz, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

ALLIANCE.—MR. BARNUM OPENS HIS MUseum to the Alliance, as usual, on SUNDAY EVENING. Exercises by Rev. M. Goss. Admission free. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Persons desiring prayers for themselves or friends to be visited at their homes, or to hear any particular subject from the Pulpit, please communicate the same by note to the ushers. Several letters read on Sunday evening, and comments made.

WAR AND EMANCIPATION.—REV. J. V. Himes preaches on SUNDAY in Messiah's Church, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Subjects A. M.—*How to Live with God.* P. M.—*The Ten Virgins.* Matthew, 25th. EVENING at 7 o'clock—The *War and Emancipation*. Also, in the same place meetings will be held at 3 P. M. and at 7½ evening through next week. Friends can remain in the house between services. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL Church, Brooklyn. Rev. Henry T. Staats, of New-Jersey, will preach in this Church on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of next week, followed each evening by Inquirers' Prayer-meeting. Brethren of sister Churches are invited to come in and assist us.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Rev. R. Woodruff, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. P. Weaver at 3 P. M., and a stranger in the EVENING at 7, will preach. The public invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. Remington will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PAStry cook, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, including jellies, soups and game, with the best of City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at the employment office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and jellies; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, buscuit and pies. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 43 Henry-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a first-class pastry cook: would like to live with a respectable family; can bring good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 500 2d-av., corner of 31st-st.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for eight years in one family; has no objection to go to the country a short distance. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; understands all kinds of cooking—meats, soups, game, pastry and jellies; no objection to assist in the washing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference given. Call for three days at No. 44 Carll-st., between Johnson and Myrtle avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Scotch woman, as a good cook, or would do chamberwork and sewing; City references given; inquire at 813 6th-av., first house above 47th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or would have no objection to general housework; is an excellent cook, and understands soups and pastry of all kinds; is a superior washer and ironer; unquestionable City references as to character and capacity can be given. Call for two days at No. 120 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference: no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, as cook, washer or ironer, in a small private family; no objection to the country; best City references. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., near 16th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as plain cook, good washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOman, highly recommended, desires a situation in City or country; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes nice bread; would do chamberwork and washing; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages moderate.

AS HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on ladies or make herself generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris Stone, No. 932 Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at the residence of her present employer, No. 100 East 19th-st., to whom she refers.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of embroidery; has good City reference. No objections to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, or till engaged, at No. 183 2d-av., third floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to help with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway. No objection to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; understands family sewing and linen embroidery; is willing to be useful; or would go by the week in City or country. Call or send to No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress, or to wait on a lady and grown children. Best of references can be given. Call at No. 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A VERY DESIRABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation as waitress; she is thoroughly competent, and can give the best of references as to character and ability. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as waitress; would take charge of the parlors, dining-room and silver; or as chambermaid and waitress. Refers to her present employer, where she can be seen. Apply at 80 10th-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, A situation, as superintendent in a widower's family, by a widow lady and her daughter, where she could instruct the children in music and other branches. A small salary required. Address L. T., or call at No. 345 4th-av.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., a choice selection of servants, now in waiting as usual; amongst the rest, a number of Protestants, good cooks, nurses, waitress and laundress; one English cook, and cooks, washers and ironers, with good references; also, lady's maids.

PLAIN SEWING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, plain sewing, by the day, in a gentleman's family. Call or address, all the week, at No. 116 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av., third floor.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, in a counting-room, banking or insurance office, by a gentleman well qualified for the position. He has had fifteen years' experience; is a rapid, and accurate accountant; ready correspondent, and perfectly conversant with foreign exchanges, &c.; first-class references given. Address C., Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, reliable, English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the feeding of horses and the care of carriages, harness, and all appointments, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address No. 18 West 32d-st., until engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business; perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; would go to any part of the country; understands milking, and is a good groom and careful driver; can give one year's excellent reference. Address J. N., No. 219 Bowery, or Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a native of England, a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands the treatment and management of horses in general; has no objections to go to any part of the country; can give the best of City references. Address B. B., No. 134 8th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note for S. F., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 59 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a middle-aged man; understands his business perfectly. Can give eight years' reference. Can take charge of a greenhouse or grapery if required. Country preferred. Address J. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a practical working man, as farmer and gardener; is a Protestant; his wife would take charge of the dairy or laundry; no other incumbrance. Address J. M. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is a first-class grape-grower; also, understands laying out new places, and improving old ones; also, understands the growing of pine apples and gardening in general. The very best references given. Address T. B., No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class gardener, who had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for over four years; the advertiser is a married man, with small family; any person wanting a capable and trustworthy man, can call or address A. B. GARDENER at Mr. Duane's, No. 34 City Hall-place, for one week.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Open for engagement, a reliable and trustworthy Scotchman, capable to take charge as a whole, and keep a first-class place in good order. Address KATHNESS, No. 26 Catherine-st., corner of Henry-st., New-York, or Box No. 134 *Times* Office, till March 10.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has been about two years in the retail drug business in the City, wishes to meet with a first-class druggist or physician, with whom to qualify. Respectability of position and proficiency of the party more an object than remuneration. Address PHARMACEUTIST, Patten's Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., New-York City.

A YOUNG MAN, 17 YEARS OF AGE, REsiding with his parents, wants a situation in a store, where he would make himself useful. As to honesty and respectability, he refers to his present employer. Address Box No. 3,961 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a single man, who understands the care of horses and cows, who can drive and milk, and is a good plain vegetable gardener. Apply to THADDEUS DAVIDS, No. 127 William-st., this morning.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER, TO take charge of a place of about four acres; must be capable and honest. Will have a small house and good wages. A Protestant married man preferred. Inquire at the office of Dr. RODENSTEIN, Laurence-st., Manhattanville.

A GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, A thorough gardener and farmer for a small place. A Protestant, sober, active and industrious man, who fully understands his business, and can come well recommended, may apply at No. 25 William-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, between 12 and 2 P. M. to-day and Monday.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, TWO conductors, 2 brakemen. Apply at 7 Chatham-square.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BRICK HOUSE IN 19th-st., near 4th-av.; price $9,000.

Also,

A desirable four-story brown-stone house in 20th-st., near 4th-av.; price $12,000.

Also,

A first-class modern and complete full-sized brown-stone house in 19th-st., near 4th-av.; price $17,000.

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—No. 1 Lafayette-avenue—a first-class brick house with every modern improvement and convenience, and in complete order. Also the two-story brick house No. 237 State-st., near Hoyt, with fine arbors, vines, (carpets, mirrors, &c., if desired.) Will be sold VERY LOW and on favorable terms. Apply to WM. B. NICHOLS, No. 41 Pine-st., New-York, or mornings and evenings at No. 19 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot No. 55 Henry-st., built by day's work; has all the modern improvements, and in good order; rent of lot $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No 224 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—TWO FIRST-class, 4-story brown-stone houses in 49th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., south side of street, fronting Columbia College lawn; house 20x53, lot 20x100 feet 5 inches, very superior parlors, black walnut. Also two of the same to lease for three years at $1,000 per annum. Inquire on the premises of the owner. JOHN C. SARES.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE-story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses, in different parts of the Nineteenth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, 2d av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRable residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 82 East 27th-st., four-story and basement, high-stoop; has all the modern improvements, and in perfect order; price $7,000; will be sold on accommodating terms; for card to see the house, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or No. 83 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—MANY FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON and near 5th and Madison avs., from 8th-st. to Central Park; also a number of costly houses on and near 5th-av., with and without stables, from $50,000 to $100,000; also, to rent, houses, furnished and unfurnished.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished. To be sold at a great bargain, with or without the furniture. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Situated on East 39th-st. For particulars inquire of TILLY ALLEN, at No 21 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling-house. No. 231 Henry-st. Lot 25x100, house 25x50. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms. Apply to Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTed, within 30 miles of the City, in exchange for a full-size dwelling-house and lot near Union-square. Address, with full particulars, C. ENGMAN, Box No. 1,394 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A STONE HOUSE, barn, and 4 acres of land, well stocked with valuable fruit, at Tarrytown, N. Y., ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to G. W. GREEN, No. 3 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and William sts., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSE IN 48TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 8th-av.; price $7,500. Also in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $10,000. Also in 46th-st., near 5th-av.; price $14,000. Apply to FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH-stoop house, 20x50 feet, No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Inquire of WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 76 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—A TWO-story and attic brick-front house No. 553 Broome-st., with three-story shop in rear, entrance in Watts-st. To be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Inquire at 17 East 18th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF FROM 20 to 50 acres, 10 or more of it wood; must be under a good state of cultivation, having a young and thrifty bearing apple orchard, and an ample supply of small fruit, shade, and be well fenced and watered. The house and out-buildings modern, ample and substantial. The stock and farming tools, if of the right kind, will be bought with the place. Location in a good and improving neighborhood, near railroad, select schools and an Episcopal Church, and not more than 40 miles from the City. Price from $12,000 to $17,000. Address J. S. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED TO RENT, A small cottage on the island, with one to three acres of ground. The cottage must have all the modern improvements necessary for a Winter and Summer residence, and in complete order—about ten minutes' walk from the New-Brighton Landing or the Vanderbilt Landing. Address W. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, FOR ONE year or longer, by a small private family, a neatly furnished cottage, or other small house, in New-York or Brooklyn. Price not to exceed $600; less preferred. Location and price must be given, or no attention will be paid to answer. Address R., Box No. 982 Post-office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

AT JAMAICA, L. I.

By T. PLATT CARLL, Sheriff.

The elegant country seat of Tunis Van Brunt, with 2¼ acres of ground, situate on Union Hall-st., Jamaica, Long Island, will be sold, at Durland's Hotel, Jamaica, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. The house is large and convenient, and the grounds well stocked with fruit trees. The sale will be peremptory.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by Wm. Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y. The property contains about 30 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple-trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all the best varieties. The buildings consist of a fine large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence; also, for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding-school or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse and 22 from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Railroad, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 13 rooms, suitable for a first-class family, with modern improvements, including gas, &c., and one-fourth of an acre, stocked with ornamental, shade and fruit trees, shrubbery, flowers, &c., with a stable attached; situated at Clifton, S. I., within three minutes' walk of two ferries; neighborhood retired, and first-class; churches and schools in immediate vicinity; will be sold on favorable terms, or rented to desirable tenants for one year or longer, at a low price. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Esq., No. 15 Wall-st., or to Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence at Greenwich, Conn., 29 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, 8 acres of land, laid out in lawn, garden, meadow and orchard. The shrubbery is highly ornamental, the fruit very abundant and choice, the house modern built, and the land and water view splendid. The location is notoriously healthy, convenient to schools, churches and dépôt, and the place is believed to be one of the most desirable within reasonable distance of the City. Will be sold, furnished or unfurnished.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN EXCELLENT DOUBLE TWO-story and attic house, in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, within one hour's ride of the City. The house is of stone, and contains all modern improvements; is on the margin of the Bronx's River, and has about two acres of land attached. Will be let very low to a good tenant, and possession given April 1. F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Thirty-five minutes by steam, on the New-Haven Railroad. There is three-quarters of an acre of land in lawn and garden, under-drained, and stocked with an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, vines and shrubbery. The house has ten rooms and a dry cellar; out-houses for wagon, cow, pigs and poultry.

R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTtage at Irvington, (one hour from New-York,) situated on Main-av., not 200 yards from dépôt of Hudson River Railroad; contains 8 rooms, is nicely shaded, good garden, plenty of small fruit, a never-failing spring of excellent water within ten feet of the house. Terms reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. BONDY, No. 271 William-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No 63 Wall-st., third story.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK.—THE DELIGHTfully situated gentleman's residence, corner Broad and Franklin sts., with every modern convenience; lot 55x160; house large and convenient, with barns, carriage house, coachman's house, &c., &c., altogether a very desirable property. Also, brick store No. 401 Broad-st. Terms to suit. Will be sold at a reduced price. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—CONSISTing of a two-story frame dwelling and barn, in good order, and four to five acres of land, about 25 miles from the City; desirable on account of its healthy and pleasant locality and proximity to the railroad station. Price, $5,000. More land if desired. Apply at No. 7 Broadway, Room No. 3, second floor.

COUNTRY SEAT IN THE HIGHLANDS, ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE—At Cornwall, near Newburgh, 15 acres fruit and shade trees, &c. Large and handsome dwelling, and all the other necessary out-buildings. This is a complete gentleman's seat, and the health of this location is unsurpassed on the river.

HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RETIRED COUNTRY seat, right in the City, comprising a mansion house, partly furnished, and 7 acres of highly cultivated land, carriage-house, fruit-trees, &c., situated on a high bluff, overlooking East River and Long Island, between 49th and 51st sts. and 1st-av. and river. For particulars apply to WM. HARVEY, Agent, No. 156 East 50th-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE, AT SING SING, THE large house and ten acres of land, known as the State House property; it is in perfect order; will be rented low; it is well calculated for a boarding-house. Apply to A. LEGGETT, No 205 Front-st., or C. GILBERT, No. 245 Water-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED IN the village of Flushing, Long Island—commanding a beautiful view. A very desirable place of residence—convenient distance from steamboat and railroad. For sale on favorable terms. For particulars, apply to

ISAAC PECK, Office No. 36 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE, with one acre of land tastefully laid out, pleasantly located, within an hour's ride of the City. For sale on easy terms. JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN THE town of Westchester, one hour's ride from New-York, near Williams' Bridge dépôt Harlem Railroad. Address Capt. JAMES WATSON, Westchester, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the dépôt.

HOTELS.

STANWIX HALL—CORNER BROADWAY AND Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y., at the junction of the New-York Central, Hudson River, Northern and Eastern Railroads. FRANCIS RIDER, formerly of West Point, and more recently of the St. Germain, New-York, and Pavilion, Rockaway, Long Island, respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has taken the above well-known hotel, and hopes, by assiduity and attention, to meet a continuance of that patronage he has hitherto so liberally enjoyed. The house is undergoing considerable improvement and will be conducted on the most liberal scale. Meals at all hours to suit the arrival and departure of the cars. The location, it will be observed, is the most central in the city.

TO LET.—THE GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, with or without the farm of 200 acres, situate in Orange County, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is celebrated as a family Summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, good fruit, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine-st., room 7.

PATTON'S HOTEL—NOS. 277, 279 AND 281 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren-sts., conducted on the European plan or otherwise, as may be desired; restaurant and lunch-counter at all hours. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor, late of the Railroad and Adams Houses, Albany.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE MADISON-SQUARE Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st-st., will be let or leased on very reasonable terms to a good tenant. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 3, to S. HALSTED, or HALSTED & STILES, No. 52 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOTEL, IN SUCcessful operation, 16 miles from the City by rail, and adjoining dépôt. Satisfactory references for selling. J. S. CALDWELL.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 133 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the City of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain with liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 14 rooms, good out-buildings, and about 50 acres of excellent land, about a mile from Bedford Station, Westchester County. For particulars, apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 28 East 29th-st., N. Y.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from dépôt. O. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT house on Brooklyn Heights, elegantly furnished. The lot is 200 feet deep, and running through to the adjoining street; the house is in perfect order, and possessing every modern convenience. The terms not so much an object as the assured carefulness and reliability of the tenant. The location is in every respect highly desirable, and within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Possession 1st of May. Apply to GEORGE R. DUTTON, No. 55 Wall-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER AND ROOMS—Singly or otherwise, to suit, may be had at greatly reduced rents, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre-st., and 137, 139 Elm-st. The rooms are well lighted, and adapted for any manufacturing business. The steam power is always steady and reliable, supplied by a Corliss & Nightingale 150-horse engine. Terms very low, and possession immediately, if wanted. Apply at the office No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to E. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—LARGE and small rooms, well lighted, with offices and large wareroom or store and basement, well adapted for the sewing machine or any light manufacturing business, said premises being on the corner of Broome and Mercer sts., including the large second-story room, corner of Broadway. Inquire on the premises of WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE FIRST-CLASS, HIGH stoop dwelling-houses, Nos. 140 West 14th-st., and 122 and 128 West 12th-st., being in perfect order; the location very desirable; containing mantel and pier mirrors, chandeliers, mantel lights, gas fixtures, furnaces. Apply at No. 67 East 19th-st., or of N. C. BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway, store floor.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF GROUND TO lease, having 88 feet on West-st., corner of Jane-st., running 225 feet up Jane-st., long occupied as a coal yard, for which it is admirably adapted; and is also well calculated for a lumber, brick or stone yard, or for any purpose requiring considerable amount of vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st., 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings No. 448 and 450 Water-st.; six lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY—No. 65 2d-av., near 4th-st., a wide-front brick house, three stories, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent $800. Can be seen from 11 till 3 o'clock. None but responsible parties need apply, to A. G. McCOMB, No. 64 Wall-st., Room No. 3, from 12 to 3.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THAT large 4-story building, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing about 30 rooms, with gas, water, &c., in good order, and admirably adapted for a boarding-house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 24 Court-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 106 Clinton-st., three minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries. Water in kitchen, gas and fixtures throughout, including chandeliers. Rent $600. Apply to JOHN Q. KELLOGG & CO., No. 231 Pearl-st.

TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—CONVEnient to the City; new house, handsomely located; has 12 spacious rooms, gas, fine stable and garden; rent to suit the times—$375. Further particulars, apply to H. MILLER, No. 112 East 17th-st., or CLOCK & MILLER, No. 64 Fulton-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES OR dwelling, corner of Broadway and 19th-st., No. 889 Broadway, appropriate for milliners, tailors or dressmakers; also a small house No. 64 East 15th-st. Inquire of E. H. CONWAY, No. 889 Broadway.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSES NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking-tubes, furnace, &c. Rent, $600 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO LET—IN WILLIAMSBURGH, A VERY NEAT and comfortable house, for one year from 1st May, at only $10 per month, within 15 minutes' walk of ferries, or 5 minutes' walk of a three cent railroad. Address HOME, Williamsburgh Post-office.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 70 Christopher-st., lot running through to Grove-st.; possession immediately. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 148 WEST 20TH-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Rent $275. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House, Astor-place.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 730 Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS PREMISES NO. 804 Broadway. Apply to ALEX. M. GREIG, No. 61 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 96 East 29th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEO. H. WORK, No. 29 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. A furnished cottage with 9 rooms and about 3 acres of ground. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with abundance of fruit and shade trees, and vegetable garden. The view from the house is unsurpassed. For terms and permission to see the grounds, apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 104 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-BRIGHTON—To let for one or two years, with cow, horses and carriage, poultry, &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and on high ground, with a beautiful view of the bay. Possession May 1, and, to a perfectly satisfactory tenant, the terms will be low. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence situated on the hights, New-Brighton, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, butler's pantry, laundry, bath-rooms, &c.; coach-house, stables, garden, &c.; a cow, and use of carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 45 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE AND HANDSOMELY furnished rooms and a hall bedroom to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen, in a desirable location, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OCcupying their own brown stone house would rent to a party of two or three, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms with board. Cars and stages leave the corner for every part of the City. Inquire at No. 72 West 32d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A GENTLEman and wife, with no children, wish, in a quiet first-class house, with few boarders, private house preferred, a parlor and bedroom on first or second floor, with board; bath-room and water-closet on same floor; location between 13th and 40th sts., near the 3d, 4th or 6th av. cars. Terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address Box No. 1,295 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY—By a respectable young lady, where she can enjoy the comforts of a home. Location must not be over half a mile from Canal-st. and Broadway. Address, stating terms, etc., W. J. P., Box 147 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE FIRST respectability, will let a second-story front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 53 West 38th-st. Best references given and required.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Dépôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

PAPER-MACHINE WANTED—A 66 OR 72 in. Fourdrinier. Address A. D. I., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, and stating lowest cash price.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID,
DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT.
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. ROPPER.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, AND OF THE BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the above bonds who are parties to the agreement for reorganization, are required, in compliance with the said agreement, to deposit their bonds with ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman of the Committee, on the 20th day of February, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable—not later than the 1st of March—at his office, No. 12 Wall-st. Holders who omit to make such deposit will not be entitled to participate in the purchase.

The Receivers will at the same time and place pay on deposit of the bonds the coupons of the Terre Haute and Alton, due Feb. 1, and of the Belleville and Illinoistown, due March 1, proximo.

Not having received the debt due from the Government, payment of the August and September coupons, 1861, will be deferred.

ROBERT BAYARD, Chairman, &c.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds, who have not subscribed the Bondholders' agreement, and paid the ten per cent. assessment on the same, are notified that if they desire to participate in the plan of reorganization, they must subscribe to the said agreement, and deliver their bonds to the Purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th day of March next, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase.

THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.

Holders of Third Mortgage Bonds are also notified that they must pay the assessment of five per cent. on such bonds, and deliver the same as above, by the same date, or forfeit their privilege of participating in the reorganization. By order of Committee.

R. BAYARD, Chairman.
No. 12 WALL-ST., Feb. 25, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R.R. Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.—A special meeting of the holders of certificates will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on *Thursday, the sixth day of March* next, at noon; when matters deemed beneficial to the trust will be submitted for their consideration. Attendance is earnestly requested in person, if possible; otherwise by proxy. By order of the Trustees. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE SECOND and third mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of the treasurer, Erie-place, on the 1st day of March next.

At the same time and place the holders of the certificates of D. S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis, Trustees, will receive payment of the coupons of the fourth mortgage bonds due April 1, 1860, with interest from May 1, 1861, to March 1, 1862.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY, Mo., Feb. 18, 1862.

TO HOLDERS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS.—The balance of principal unpaid of St. Louis County Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1861—say 50 per cent., with three months' interest thereon, making five hundred and eight dollars and seventy-five cents upon each bond—will be paid on and after 1st March next, upon presentation at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

M. BROTHERTON, County Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the agents of the Company, No. 115 Broadway, on the 4th day of March, 1862, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of the BODIAN MINING COMPANY of Evansville, Indiana, will be held at the office of GEORGE S. MOREWOOD, No. 64 Broad-st., New-York, at noon, on SATURDAY, 1st March, 1862, when important communications will be laid before the meeting.

WANTED—$15,000, AT SIX PER CENT. PER ANnum interest, for a term of years, on bond and mortgage on a productive property in the lower part of the City, worth three times the amount; the interest payable quarterly if desired. Address Mr. J. M., office of the *Evening Post.*

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, also for inspectors of election, will be held on MONDAY, the 3d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Being the entire contents of a 5-story residence elegantly furnished throughout.

To be sold MONDAY MORNING, March 3, at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This sale is positive, rain or shine, and without reserve. Every article in the house will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, consisting of over 600 yards superb tapestry and ingrain carpets, 4 elegant pier and mantel mirrors, silk and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, made by Saatzs two months ago; etageres, centre and pier tables, Turkish lounges and chairs, magnificent collection of vases, bronzes and rich parlor ornaments, valuable paintings, and chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, in rosewood, oak and mahogany; superb mattresses, beds and bedding, French china and silverware, cut glass, cutlery, &c. House to rent, possession immediately. Catalogues at house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 1st inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps; superb rosewood round-cornered bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes; do. in black walnut, finished in oil; superb rosewood and black walnut armoir-à-glace and wardrobes, elegant secretary and library bookcases, superb marble-top etageres and buffets, extension tables, rosewood and black walnut centre tables, hall-racks, tables and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of carpets, rosewood and black walnut bookcases, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany pier-tables, armoir-à-glace, steel fire sets, japanned waiters, skates, pier glasses, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, an invoice of elegantly embroidered Algerian cushions of velvet, embroidered in gold arabesque, very rich and curious. Also, fine linen French made shirts.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, at foot of Washington-st., near South 8th-st., Jersey City, the schooner *Mary Eliza*, of New-York, 200 tons burden, new suit of sails, light draft and in good order. Inquire of Capt. DOWD.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, washstands, wardrobes, carpets, oilcloths, feather beds, blankets, comforters, mattresses, looking-glasses, cottage suites, kitchen furniture, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON MONDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Assignee, the three-story brick house and lot, known as No. 301 West 24th-st.; lot, 20 feet 10 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 258 Grand-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, (formerly No. 370,) have the largest and cheapest dental establishment in the world. They are inserting teeth on their improved atmospheric plates without extracting the roots. Full sets on platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

PROPOSALS.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1862.

The Navy Department will, until the 24th of March next, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defense.

These vessels, with the exception of those for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi River and tributaries may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be either wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object proposed, but their sides and decks must be protected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shells.

The vessels for the Mississippi River and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more than twelve feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of ten knots per hour in smooth water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for seven days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than from two to four eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for coast defence are not to draw more than twenty feet of water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for twelve days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two fifteen or twenty-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defence are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

The propositions must state the number of vessels, subject to the election of the Department, which the party proposes to furnish complete in every respect, embracing armor-plating, steam-machinery and equipments of all kinds, ready for service, excepting only ordnance and ordnance stores and provisions: the proposition must be accompanied by descriptions, specifications, drawings, and models of such character that the work could be executed from them.

The place of delivery must be stated; the time within which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

It will be stipulated in the contract that one-fifth the total amount will be retained by the Government until sixty days after the reception of the vessel, in order to give it a trial, the remaining payments being made with due regard to the proper performance and progress of the work; the contract will also embrace forfeitures for failure to perform the conditions specified.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if a contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract, will also be stated.

The Department will consider any other proposition that may be presented in which the draft of water above-named is not exceeded.

The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING U. S. NOTES AND BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 26, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March next, for furnishing ninety millions of United States Notes and two hundred millions in Bonds, to be issued under the authority of the act of February, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States Treasury Notes, and for the redemption or refunding thereof," &c.

Notes and bonds will be required of the denominations and in the proportions as follows:

Thirteen millions each of United States notes of the denominations of 5s, 10s, 20s, 50s, 100s, and 500s, and twelve millions of the denomination of 1,000.

OF REGISTERED BONDS.	
Five millions of the denomination of	$50
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	100
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	500
Forty millions of the denomination of	1,000
Fifteen millions of the denomination of	5,000
Ten millions of the denomination of	10,000
OF COUPON BONDS.	
Eighty millions of the denomination of	$1,000
Twenty millions of the denomination of	500

Proposals will be received for the delivery of all of one or more denominations of notes and bonds, complete, including the engraving, printing, numbering and paper, or separately for the engraving, for paper, and for printing. The engraving must be in the highest style of art and the paper of the best quality.

Proposers must state the number of sheets and the aggregate representative value of each denomination which they undertake to furnish daily, and the least number of days required from notice of award before commencement of delivery.

Models for notes and bonds must be submitted and specimens of work accompany them.

Models of notes on the face will be in the same form as now used, and on the backs will state the privilege of legal tender and other privileges stipulated in the law.

Models of bonds will, in addition to the usual stipulations, have the statement that they are reimbursable after five and payable twenty years from date.

It is expected, also, that, as far as practicable, the dies and plates will be such as have not been heretofore used except for work of the United States.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a statement of the bidder's facilities for executing the work, the number of presses in use, hands employed, security of buildings occupied, and capital invested.

Proposals by incorporated companies must be accompanied by a copy of charter and the names of the officers; and proposals by unincorporated associations by the articles of association and names of parties.

Bonds for the faithful and prompt execution of the work as proposed or finally agreed on in the sum of fifty thousand dollars will be required; the names of the parties offered as sureties and their written consent to become such, together with a certificate of an Assistant Treasurer as to their sufficiency, must accompany each proposal.

The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, and to vary the amounts specified, as, in his opinion, the interests of the public service may require.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. GEO. D. ARTHUR will use the name of the firm in liquidation.

GEO. D. ARTHUR,
WM. H. PERRY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1862. GEO. H. KENNEDY,

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general specie and banking business, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. D. ARTHUR,
GEO. H. LEHURAY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. GEO. H. KENNEDY.

GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO. are paying the highest premium for Treasury notes, American Gold and Silver. Bank notes and Exchange bought at best market rates.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.

HENRY FORSTER & CO.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the name of SMITH BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Mr. ROBERT L. SMITH withdraws from the firm. The outstanding liabilities will be settled by the remaining partners.

THOMAS SMITH,
(Signed,) ROBERT L. SMITH,
JOHN SMITH RICE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.

VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE.—GITTENS' Patent Non-Conductor of Heat for the Protection of the Head. The Cork Cap and Havelock is extensively used in the army, and by seamen, farmers, and others, and is considered the most perfect invention of the kind ever issued. For information apply to J. K. GITTENS, India-st., Greenpoint, L. I., N. Y. No agents need apply.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name DAVID GROESBECK & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general stock commission business.

DAVID GROESBECK,
DANIEL DREW CHAMBERLAIN.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of E. METTLER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either partner will sign in liquidation.

E. METTLER,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. J. J. MARSHALL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on TUESDAY, March 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the petition referred to them, to widen and extend Church-st., from Fulton-st. to the Battery. Parties interested will please attend without further notice.

CHARLES J. CHIPP,
F. I. A. BOOLE, } Committee.
CHAS. H. HALL,
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The undersigned gives notice to the public that the military possession of the Telegraph, taken by order of the President, will make no change whatever in the conduct of social, private and commercial business by telegraph. The lines and business remain in the hands of telegraph officers, duly authorized by the War Department.

(Signed,) E. S. SANFORD,
President of the American Telegraph Company.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the SIGMA PHI will be held in the Hall of the Alpha of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1862. A general attendance of graduate members is earnestly solicited. E. P. V.

MEDICAL.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. VANHAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK,

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HINMAN'S ORIENTAL PANACEA.—For coughs, colds, and all pulmonary complaints, nervous and general debility, biliousness and liver affections, the cure is certain. Warranted purely vegetable. No mercury. ☞ See testimonials. Price 50c. per bottle, $5 per dozen. Sold only at No. 831 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. NOTICE.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

ONE WORD—IT MAY INTEREST YOU.—READ it.—Thousands have Catarrh, and think they have only "a cold in the head," or a "bad influenza." Dr. GOODALE'S pamphlet will tell you truly what Catarrh is, and what will cure it. Either call at No. 612 Broadway, N. Y., or send a postage stamp, and get one, free.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored Illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 5.
ARABIA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to procure passes, (which can be obtained free of charge,) from John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, office, No. 413 Broome-st., New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO.......SATURDAY, Mar. 1,
ETNA.......SATURDAY, Mar. 8,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.			
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March.	SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1862.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS BY PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—In consequence of the loss of the Columbus, there will be but one steamer per month, the GUATEMALA leaving Panama on the 30th, or on arrival of steamer of the 21st from New-York, until the new steamer Salvador is placed upon the line, which it is expected will be in the month of June next.

JO. F. JOY, Secretary.

AUSTRALIA:—"KANGAROO" LINE" FOR MELBOURNE.—Packet for April 1. The magnificent clipper ship ATLANTIC, 1,500 tons, at pier No. 10 East River, with elegant accommodations for first and second class passengers, at low rates. Apply early to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. Sight drafts in sterling money for sale on Lord & Co., Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, 1862, at 12 o'clock. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

FEBRUARY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, Feb. 21, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, Feb. 21, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Feb. 22, 2:10 P. M.	Monday, Feb. 24, 12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Feb. 25, 2 P. M.	Wedn'day, Feb. 26, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, Feb. 26, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Feb. 27, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Feb. 27, 2:20 P. M.	Friday, Feb. 28, 8 A. M.
Friday, Feb. 28, 2:45 P. M.	Saturday, March 1, 8 A. M.
Saturday, March 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, March 3, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, March 4, 10 A. M.	

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages, and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT.—THE STEAMER MATTANO leaves Fulton Market Slip, N. Y., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 1 o'clock P. M. Leaves Norwalk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8:15 A. M., commencing Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1862.

N. B.—The steamer CHICOPEE will run in place of the MATTANO for a short time, while the MATTANO is being painted.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON.
au24-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.

EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee. $5.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRAries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GOTTSCHALK MATINEE.
TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) March 1, AT 1 O'CLOCK;
DOORS OPEN AT 12.
$1 TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
RESERVED SEATS WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Private Boxes from $3 to $9.

Ticket offices, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell's, Wall-st., and Academy of Music.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK will play overture,
1. William Tell, with Mr. Sanderson.
2. A Danza, (first time;) B March de Gibaras, (first time.)
3. The Union Paraphrase de Garert,
and Donizetti's delightful opera of
BETLEY,
which was so eminently successful last season, will be performed.

MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY,
whose piquantic style is adapted to the peculiarities of the charming music, will sustain the rôle of the heroine, in which she has been received with unbounded applause, both here and in Europe, with
SIGNORS BRIGNOLI AND SUSINI.

The Academy this morning will be illuminated, as on the last evening.

Musical Director and Conductor, MAX MARETZEK.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GOTTSCHALK GALA NIGHT,
MONDAY, MARCH 3.

The ticket-office for the day's sale at Wm. Colburn's office, No. 158 Montague-st., two doors from the Academy, and Sibell's, Wall-st.

Admission to parquette, balcony and dress circle $1.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
Family circle 50 cents, and gallery 25 cents.
Mr. Gottschalk will play
GEMS OF HIS REPERTOIRE,
and Donizetti's charming opera
BETLEY,
will be performed by
MISS HINKLEY, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI,
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

NEW-YORK ATHENÆUM.
(Late Wallack's Theatre,) Broadway, near Broome-st.
BAKER & RYER, Lessees and Managers,
will be opened on
SATURDAY EVENING, March 1, 1862,

with an entirely new adaptation of Harriet Beecher Stowe's great work, by an eminent member of the Pennsylvania Judiciary, in the form of a grand moral and musical Drama, entitled

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
OR, THE LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF SOUTHERN LIFE.

Which will be presented with the following great distribution of characters:

Mrs. G. C. Howard, the great original and unapproachable Topsy; Mrs. Lotty Hough, the inimitable personator of Yankee Gals, as Aunt Ophelia; Mrs. Chanfrau, the beautiful and accomplished favorite, as Eliza; Little Mary Bullock, the Infant Prodigy, only seven years of age, whose precocious talent is the wonder and admiration of all who have witnessed her extraordinary performances, will appear as Eva; Mr. George Ryer, performed by him over 300 times, as Uncle Tom.

Mr. S. C. Campbell, the very popular vocalist, will, by the kind permission of the Messrs. Bryant, appear in the 5th Act, in the character of Adolphus, and sing "St. Clair's Requiem."

Mr. G. C. Howard in his original character of St. Clair.

A full company, and a large vocal force, together with new scenery, draperies, &c., will give due effect to the entertainment. Full particulars in Saturday's bills and advertisements.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents.

WALLACK'S.
UNABATED SUCCESS
of the
LEGITIMATE STANDARD COMEDIES.
SATURDAY.
Second time, Mrs. Cowley's elegant comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

Flutter	Mr. Lester Wallack
Hardy	Mr. Blake
Doricourt	Mr. Charles Fisher
Saville	Mr. Reynolds
Sir George Touchwood	Mr. Norton
Courtall	Mr. Floyd
Villers	Mr. Parkes
Letitia Hardy	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Racket	Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Touchwood	Mrs. Sloan
Miss Ogle	Miss Miller

MONDAY—THE WONDER!
TUESDAY—LOVE FOR LOVE.
WEDNESDAY—WILD OATS.
THURSDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY—LONDON ASSURANCE.
SATURDAY—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

OBSERVE.—The above shows the arrangements for 8 nights in advance.

Box-book open for any of the evenings.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CROWDED HOUSES.
Second week of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. J. COLLINS,
And the great Spectacular Play of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
SPLENDID SCENERY, ELEGANT FURNITURE,
CORRECT COSTUMES, SUPERB APPOINTMENTS,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
THE ORIGINAL MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs...Mr. COLLINS
EILY O'CONNER....with songs......Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Act 1—The Lake. Act. 2—The Cave. Act. 3—The Ball Room.
Admission (to all parts of the house).......50c.
Secured Parquette Stalls.......75c

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON will give the THIRD EXHIBITION of the LAUGHING GAS,
At the COOPER INSTITUTE,
On MONDAY EVENING, March 3.
On this occasion
FIFTEEN GENTLEMEN AND TEN LADIES
will inhale the Gas.

Dr. C. has the pleasure to announce that he has engaged the full SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL BAND Of 20 pieces, who will give a GRAND CONCERT, occupying three-quarters of an hour, to commence the entertainment.

Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

WONDERFUL: WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTIETH SEASON—1861-62.
The public rehearsal (No. Eleven) will take place at
IRVING HALL,
On SATURDAY, March 1,
At 3½ o'clock, P. M.
Extra tickets 50 cents each.
By order, J. G. BEISHEIM, Secretary.

MISS MARIA BRAINERD'S
GRAND CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 4,
AT IRVING HALL.
Tickets, $1. At the principal music stores.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS—Commences its 42d semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, EDUCATED IN EUROPE, AND fully competent to instruct in all the branches of a finished education, expects, in a few weeks, to have three hours of the forenoon unoccupied, and would like to make an engagement for the same. Also, a situation wanted as resident governess. City references given. Apply at, or address TEACHER, No. 17 Wyckoff-st., Brooklyn.

MADAME A. GRIEUMARD, GRADUATE OF the Université Impériale de France, Academie de Paris, most respectfully offers to private families lessons in the French language. No. 10 West 13th-st.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIanos, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

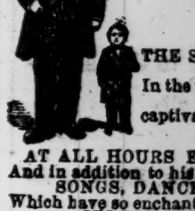
DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

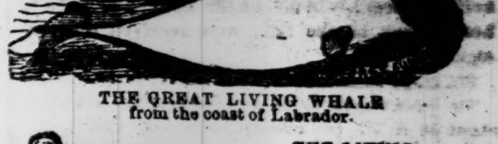
FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, March 1, 1862.
LAST DAY,
LAST DAY,
LAST DAY,
AND FINAL EXHIBITION
of that magnificent
FAIRY PLAY, ONDINA,
FAIRY PLAY, ONDINA,
OR THE
NAIAD QUEEN
which has been witnessed by more delighted people than any other play ever presented to an American audience, all of whom join in pronouncing it the
FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock, after which it must be withdrawn, to give place to the New Spectacular Drama,
SADAK AND KALASRADE,
or THE WATERS OF OBLIVION, which will positively be produced next MONDAY, March 3.



COM. NUTT,
The wonderful and famous
$30,000 NUTT,
THE SMALLEST MAN OF HIS AGE
In the world, and the most interesting and captivating, will be on exhibition
AT ALL HOURS EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
And in addition to his
SONGS, DANCES and MILITARY DRILL,
Which have so enchanted his visitors, he will give the
CELEBRATED GRECIAN STATUES,
HERCULES, ROMULUS, REMUS, AJAX, ACHILLES, THE SLAVE, EMOLEUS, THE CHILD'S PRAYER, &c.



THE GREAT LIVING WHALE
from the coast of Labrador.

THE LIVING
HIPPOPOTAMUS
from the River Nile in
Egypt.

The great
ROARING,
BARKING
SEA LION.
The only animal of the kind ever exhibited alive, east of the Rocky Mountains.

THE GRAND AQUARIA, with its multitude of living fish; MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other curiosities from every quarter of the globe.

Admission to all, only 25 cts; Children under ten, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. [illegible]
The Macarthy	Mr. [illegible]

HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 720 Broadway.
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON,
At 3 o'clock.
Six months' brilliant success of
CAPT. WILLIAMS'
SOUL-STIRRING,
TRUTHFUL
MIRTH-PROVOKING,
Entertainment, the
SOUTH SEA
WHALING VOYAGE.
TAKE YOUR CHILDREN!
A VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD!
They will never forget what
THEY SEE AND HEAR.
A VOYAGE
EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

LECTURES.

ON BEHALF OF THE CHURCH OF THE Redemption in East 14th-st., Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his new and amusing lecture on *The Ball is Up,* on MONDAY EVENING, March 3, 1862, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the above Church, opposite the Academy of Music. Tickets, 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1862.

Grand Opening of new Patterns of the Paris Spring Fashions, at Mme. DEMOREST'S, Magasin des Modes, No. 473 Broadway. On MONDAY, March 3, will be presented a large assortment of entirely new Designs, illustrating the new Spring Cloaks, a great variety of new and elegant Sleeves, Waists, Wrappers, Capes, Sacks, Jackets, etc., etc., with new and beautiful Patterns for Misses and Boys of all ages. Dressmakers will be especially gratified with the variety of new Designs, and are respectfully invited to call.

Every dressmaker should subscribe for the MIRROR OF FASHIONS. It is sent regularly by carriers as soon as it is issued, and the new and desirable full-sized Plate Patterns alone are worth nearly three times the cost of the Magazine, independent of the valuable premium that is offered.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 68c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

$3,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, &c., bought for cash before the great advance in cotton. Housekeepers, manufacturers and dealers supplied at low prices.

GEO. KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THIS MORNING, 27TH INST., IN COMING from Madison-av. up that street and down 5th-av. to 15th-st., a gold hunting Geneva WATCH, that winds at the stem, with the makers' and sellers' names engraved inside, "Patk. Phillipe & Co.," "Tiffany & Co." Any person returning it to No. 13 East 15th-st., will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—A MEMORANDUM BOOK—ON MONDAY night, going from corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st. into Broadway. Small, of no value save to the owner. Five dollars will be paid for its return to the Bond-st. House, No. 665 Broadway, or to No. 42 William-st.

LOST—A DARK POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING a sum of money and some valuable papers. If the finder will help himself to a suitable reward, and return the pocket-book and contents, he will oblige the owner, at No. 400 West 23d-st.

FOUND—A BARREL OF FLOUR. THE OWNER can have the same by proving property and paying charges. THOS. WOOLLEY, No. 54 Beekman-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.—STORE TO LET, AT Jamaica, L. I., the best stand in the village for either dry goods or groceries. The store is large and commodious, and lately fitted up in modern style, in which has always been done a large business. Inquire of J. AUG. HERRIMAN, No. 104 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD PHYSICIAN, with some means, will find a rare occasion to make a fortune; good reasons for taking a partner. Agents need not answer. Address M., Station D, Post-office.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway.—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

PRACTICAL GARDENER.—GARDENS LAID out and kept in order in the best manner. Grapevines, fruit and ornamental trees pruned in the City or country. Address PRACTICAL GARDENER, No. 154 1st-av., and at John Vanderbilt's Union Agricultural Warehouse and seed-store, No. 23 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Reception of the Mails by the Hibernian.

Continued Discussion of American Topics in England.

Position of the British Government in Regard to the Blockade.

The Imprisonment of British Subjects in America.

Declarations of a Cabinet Minister in Favor of Permanent Neutrality.

The Negotiations Relative to the Mexican Intervention.

The Archduke and the Mexican Crown.

The newspaper packages by the *Hibernian* at Portland, from Liverpool on the 12th ult., calling at Londonderry on the 13th, were received here last night.

We make various extracts of interest.

The *Etna* was detained at Liverpool till the 13th about 10 A. M. She consequently sailed simultaneously with the *Hibernian*.

It is intended to dispatch the *Great Eastern* to New-York in April.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN AMERICA.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS OF THE BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th ult., the Earl of CARNARVON having made some denunciatory remarks respecting the sufferings experienced by British subjects in America, at the hands of the National Government,

Earl RUSSELL said: I think the noble earl can hardly have read the papers that have been laid on the table of the House by command of Her Majesty. There has been a correspondence between Lord LYONS and Mr. SEWARD, and between the British and American Governments, on this subject; and in the statement the noble earl has made, I think he has hardly taken into account the very critical circumstances in which the Government of the United States was placed. In the Spring of last year, nine States of the Federation declared war against the Federal Government. Now, it has been usual for all Governments, in such circumstances, to imprison, on suspicion, the persons of those whom they consider are taking part in the war against them. Not many years ago, in 1848, when a conspiracy existed in Ireland for the purpose of overturning the authority of her Majesty's Government, the Secretary of State applied to the other House of Parliament for a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and, consequently, the power of arresting persons on suspicion of treasonable practice. After that date there occurred two cases in which American citizens were arrested in Ireland by order of the Secretary of State. On those two cases, representations were made to Her Majesty's Government by the United States. Lord PALMERSTON replied, that with regard to those two persons, the British Government had full information that they were at the time engaged in an attempt to subvert the authority of the Sovereign. Those persons, I believe, were never brought to trial; I never heard of their having been tried. They were arrested and detained solely by the authority vested in the Crown by Parliament. No doubt complaints have been made by certain British subjects in America that they had been arrested on suspicion, only on the order and by the authority of the Secretary of State of the Federal Government. I directed Lord LYONS to represent these cases to Mr. SEWARD, and, as especially with regard to one of them, it appeared that there had been very light grounds for the suspicion, I thought an inquiry into them ought not to be delayed. I do not vindicate the act of the American Government in any of these cases; whether it had good, or only light grounds for its suspicions, I am not here to say. It is not my business to undertake the defence of the American Government in this House. But it is contended that the Constitution of the United States gives the President a power, under certain circumstances, to arrest persons on suspicion and confine them in prison during his will and pleasure. This question has been much debated in America. Some high legal authorities say that the Act of *habeas corpus* cannot be suspended by the President alone; but, on the other hand, lawyers have maintained the contrary opinion. I have received within the last few days a pamphlet written by a gentleman at the head of the bar of America, in which it is argued with much ingenuity, that the writ of *habeas corpus* can be suspended without the assent of Congress, and by order of the President alone. The question has been brought before Congress itself; a resolution was proposed that the act of the President should be sanctioned by the Legislature; but it was contended that such a resolution was without any precedent to support it, and a majority decided that the question should not be discussed. With regard to the particular acts which Mr. SEWARD, under the sanction of the President, has authorized, in the arrests of British subjects, as well as American citizens, I am not here to defend them. But I think the authority to make such arrests, is one that must belong to some person in the Government of the United States, if it believes that the parties are engaged in a treasonable conspiracy against it, either by furnishing arms to the enemy or acting as spies. As to many of these cases, I believe there has been what was very likely to occur—some unnecessary suspicion and some ill-treatment. But I do not find that in any of these cases there has existed any disposition on the part of the American Government to prevent the British Consuls from having access to prisoners, or to prevent them from stating their complaints to Lord LYONS; nor do I find that Lord LYONS has been slow in representing them to the American Government. I understand that attending to those cases has taken up a great part of his time. Nor can I say that Mr. SEWARD has refused to listen to those complaints. Whether these parties were or were not engaged in treasonable practices against the Government is a question upon which we cannot enter. The noble Earl says the arrests were illegal, and that the present detention of the parties in prison is illegal. That is more than I can venture to say. I cannot venture to say that, supposing these persons were engaged in treasonable practices, the President has not the power to arrest them. That is a stronger denial of the opinion of the law officers of the United States than I can venture to give. We all know that since the time when the American States were divided much sympathy has been shown in this country, both with one side and the other. Some have shown a strong sympathy with the North, while others have displayed an equally strong sympathy with the South. It is quite impossible for the Government to say, without knowing the circumstances, that these persons were not connected with the Confederates. In some of these cases I thought it quite evident that the persons arrested had not been engaged in any conspiracy. One gentleman happened to be a partner in a firm the other member of which had great connections with the South and had Southern sympathies. But the gentleman himself was always a staunch supporter of the Union, and his arrest was induced merely by the circumstance of letters having been sent through his firm. I thought that very arbitrary and unjust. Mr. SEWARD said he thought the circumstances were sufficient to create suspicion, but as soon as it was ascertained that there was no ground for the suspicion this gentleman was released. A mere release, however, was far from being adequate compensation to him, because he was a person in a most respectable position, and for such a person to be arrested and kept in a close prison for several days is a grievance of which any Government has a right to complain. Beyond the right of complaint, however, and beyond the constant interference of Lord LYONS, whenever cause is shown to him, I do not know in the present state of things what further course is to be taken. The noble Earl mentioned three cases, and among them was that of Mr. GREEN. This gentleman stated that he desired no action to be taken by his friends in England with reference to his arrest, as Lord LYONS was possessed of the leading facts of his case, and in due time they would receive investigation. *The result of the whole matter is, that there have been many cases of arbitrary imprisonment, and that these cases have occurred when the Government of the United States are engaged in a civil war, perhaps one of the most serious and formidable in which any country was ever engaged. It is not for us to decide the right or wrong of the case, but I think we must admit that all the arts which are used by civilized nations against each other in time of war are open to both the belligerents here.* With regard to these arrests, I believe that to whatever it may be owing—whether to the novelty of the thing in North America, to the inexperience of the persons intrusted with the duty of exercising this power, or the circumstance that arbitrary power can never be safely intrusted to any one, and if so intrusted, is sure to be abused—[hear]—however this may be, I believe there has been much abuse of the power of arbitrary arrest. [Hear, hear.] This I can only say, that every case where an appeal has been made to the British Minister has been sedulously attended to, and has been brought before the American Government. In every case, also, where reasonable cause of complaint can be shown, I shall be always ready, if necessary, to instruct Lord LYONS to bring the matter under the consideration of the United States Government. Lord LYONS has never been wanting in that duty. He has shown himself, I think, in this respect, a vigilant British Minister, and I trust that your lordships will not be of opinion that these cases have been neglected by the Government of this country. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of DERBY—I am sorry to find that the noble Earl is not able to answer the statement made by my noble friend, and that he seemed to cast some censure upon my noble friend for having brought this subject to your Lordships' attention with a strong expression of opinion as to the illegality of these arrests. Now, I must say that it was difficult to listen to the statement of my noble friend without feeling excited to the highest degree of indignation at the gross outrages thus inflicted upon British subjects. [Hear, hear.] *I am willing to admit that every allowance should be made for the circumstances of difficulty in which the American Government is placed and the exigencies of the civil war in which they are engaged*; but I must say that the course they have pursued respecting British subjects in America, notwithstanding the remonstrances from time to time addressed to them by Lord LYONS—and I am sure that no thought was further from my noble friend's mind than to cast the slightest censure upon Lord LYONS, who seems to have performed his difficult duties at Washington with firmness and with prudence [hear, hear]—I say that the treatment of British subjects by the American Government has been such as highly to try the patience of this country. [Hear.] I think we are justified in using strong language upon the course thus pursued by the American Government.

Even admitting that we have no right to question the American interpretation of American law; admitting the doctrine that the President may at any time, under circumstances of suspicion, exercise the power of suspending the *habeas corpus* without the sanction of Congress, I think the noble Earl will be at a loss to point out any law or precedent by which a person may be called upon to forfeit his nationality, and swear allegiance to another country before he enjoys the privilege of being brought to trial. [Hear, hear.]

Earl RUSSELL—What has fallen from the noble Earl renders necessary a word or two of explanation from me. I stated that a motion had been brought before Congress declaring that, under the existing circumstances, the exercise of this power could not be refused to the President, even without the sanction of Congress. I am not versed in the forms of Congress, but I believe that this motion was laid upon the table, and it was resolved to pass to the order of the day. That amounts to a virtual confirmation of the power, and I do not know that we can look to any other authority. The President exercises this power, and Congress declines to interfere. With regard to the three cases mentioned by the noble Earl, (the Earl of CARNARVON,) I did not, of course, know that he would refer to them, or I would have taken pains to inquire into the facts of each case. I do not, however, recollect any instance in which a person was called upon to take the oath of allegiance to the United States except one, in which the person arrested had given notice of his intention to become a citizen of the United States. The form, I believe, is that the person who wishes to become a citizen of the United States must give three months' notice of his intention to do so. When that time arrives he must take an oath, not only of fidelity to the United States, but he must also forswear all other allegiance, and more especially allegiance to Queen VICTORIA. ["Hear," and laughter.] The gentleman who was arrested made an application to the British Consul, to whom the reply of Mr. SEWARD was, "This gentleman on account of whom you write has renounced all allegiance, and especially allegiance to Queen VICTORIA." The matter was further inquired into, and it was found that Mr. SEWARD was wrong in his facts; ["Hear," and laughter;] that this gentleman had not given notice, and that although he had stated in a Court of Justice he intended to forswear his allegiance to Queen VICTORIA, yet the requisite forms had not been completed, and therefore he remained still a British subject. Lord LYONS remarked that if that were not so the gentleman would be placed in such a position as to be debarred from seeking the protection of the United States or of his own Government.

The Earl of Donoughmore would like to know whether the noble Earl proposed to remonstrate with the United States Government against a continuance of proceedings such as were complained of. He would also ask whether the noble earl approved the practice of tendering an oath of allegiance to a British subject as a condition for his release, or for his case being inquired into. For his own part, he could conceive no greater insult than to make such an offer to a British subject.

Earl RUSSELL—My answer is that, so far as I know, the American Government never tendered the oath of allegiance to the United States to a British subject, knowing him to be a British subject. Mr. SEWARD, when told by Lord LYONS that this person who had been arrested was a British subject, said that he was quite unaware of that fact, and he would take care that the oath of allegiance was not put to him. I repeat that I believe the oath of allegiance to the United States has never been administered to a British subject when he was known to be such.

THURLOW WEED ON THE IMPRISONMENTS IN AMERICA.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: In your report of the debate in the House of Lords last evening, Earl RUSSELL, in reply to the Earl of Carnarvon, who complained that subjects of Her Majesty had been imprisoned in America, said:

"There was one gentleman who happened to be a partner in a firm, and the other partners had great connections with the South. It was true that the firm had strong Southern sympathies, but the gentleman himself was a firm supporter of the Government of the Union. It was the mere circumstance of letters being sent to his parter which induced his arrest. I thought that a most arbitrary and unjust proceeding. Mr. SEWARD said he thought the circumstances were enough to induce suspicion, but that as soon as it was ascertained that there was no ground for that suspicion that gentleman was released."

The friends of the gentleman referred to by Earl RUSSELL applied to me to assist in presenting his case favorably to the Government. Of his loyalty they furnished satisfactory evidence. His arrest was occasioned by the seizure of the treasonable correspondence of his "partner." I understood from the friends of that gentleman, who was immediately released, that he did not himself, under the circumstances, regard his arrest as unreasonable. But after his release the same friends undertook to persuade, and did, by their earnest appeals and strong assurances, persuade me that one of that gentleman's "partners" (then in Europe) was loyal. The object of their efforts was to rescue the reputation of that "partner" from reproach, and his property (in New-York) from confiscation. Thus persuaded, I not only represented his case favorably to the Secretary of State, but gave to the public an expression in his favor. Directly afterward I found the family of this "partner" on board the steamer that brought me to Europe, manifesting during the passage strong disunion sentiments—so strong, that on the occasion of the usual "Captain's dinner," when the health of "Queen VICTORIA" and the "Emperor NAPOLEON" had been drunk with the honors, and that of the "President of the United States" proposed, it was hissed by the son of that "partner." Upon reaching Havre the same young man insisted upon entering his name upon the hotel register, next to that of Major-Gen. SCOTT, as "Lieutenant in the Confederate Army," while the "partner," who awaited the arrival of his family, made no concealment of his rebel proclivities. I had therefore the mortification to find a person whose name and property I had protected an enemy of my country, with a son who ought to have been arrested in New-York making a record of his treason in France.

We do not complain that Englishmen, who cannot be expected to care much for either side of the American war question, should be tempted, by large profits, into enterprises which furnish "aid and comfort" to the South; but when three or four, or even five, of as many hundreds thus engaged, are arrested upon erroneous information, we do ask for reasonable forbearance. That forbearance, I am gratified to say, has been experienced. Lord LYONS, in the investigation of such cases, has been patient, unbiassed, and just. And Earl RUSSELL, in Parliament, meets the same questions with arguments evincing his knowledge of their intrinsic difficulty, and in a spirit worthy of a nation whose large experience of, and large interests in, all the embarrassments incident to a condition of war, enable its statesmen to act upon them understandingly.

I am, &c.,

THURLOW WEED.

BRIGHTON, Feb. 11.

THE SOUTHERN BLOCKADE.

ATTITUDE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The blockade of the Southern ports was, on the 10th ult., brought to the notice of the House of Lords by the Earl of Malmesbury, who expatiated on the imperfection of the cordon, and demanded to know how long the British Government designed to submit to the restriction. In reply, Earl RUSSELL said:

"This question of the blockade is, as the noble Earl says, one of very great importance, and I will not presume to enter at this moment into so grave a discussion. I gave orders early in the contest that Admiral MILNE should furnish Her Majesty's Government with every information in his power, and I also sent to our Consuls at the different ports, with a view to obtain every information from them. When the blockade was first mentioned to me by Mr. ADAMS, I stated to him the difficulty which the United States Government would experience in maintaining a blockade over 3,000 miles of coast. Mr. ADAMS' reply was that there were but seven ports which could admit large vessels, and that therefore the difficulty was not so great as it at first sight appeared. With respect to the allegation that a very large number of vessels have eluded the blockade, I asked Mr. MASON myself what was the tonnage of those vessels to which reference was made, and to that question he was unable to give me an answer. But the noble Earl will see that that is a matter of very great importance, because those seven ports are connected by numerous creeks with other and minor ports, and small vessels run in and out of those creeks, carrying small cargoes. Before the meeting of Parliament I desired that various papers should be collected together. That has now been done—the papers have been printed, and they will very shortly be delivered to your lordships by Her Majesty's command. Without, then, pronouncing any judgment on this question, I must repeat that it is one of the utmost importance. [Hear, hear.] *On the one hand, if we said that anything that was called a blockade, however effective, should be held to be a legal blockade—or, on the other hand, if we were to incur the danger of a dispute with the United States without having the clearest and strongest ground for it—in either case a great evil would be produced.* I therefore trust that your lordships will reserve your judgments until you see all the evidence. [Hear, hear.]

COMMENTARY OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

If the blockade is ineffective, our merchant ships will break it. *Why cannot we be content to leave any laxity that may exist to this natural corrective, instead of involving the State in the fortunes of the adventure?* Nor is it by any means certain that, if the blockade were put an end to to-morrow, any large quantity of cotton would be procured. The male population of the Southern States is in arms. The old men, the women, the children, and the negroes, are left to guard the plantations. What likelihood is there of a large exportation of cotton under such circumstances? The whole soul of the Southern Confederacy is taken up with the progress of the war, on which everything is staked, and little leisure or inclination is left for the moving of bulky goods in search of a distant market. We are not quite sure, besides, whether there is not a desire, shortsighted indeed, but not unnatural, of making England and Europe feel the loss which they suffer by the war, and thus interesting them in the earliest possible recognition of the Southern Confederacy. We have waited so long, that we can well afford to wait a little longer. Were it, indeed, an overpowering and overbearing force, which presumed, like the First NAPOLEON, to establish, by the mere force of an edict, a blockade which it took no trouble to maintain, such an arrogation of insolent superiority might well call forth the resistance of foreign nations. But this is not the case of America. *We may feel quite certain that the blockade is as stringent as the Federal States know how to make it, and if it fails, the defeat is one of power, not of will.* We, therefore, sincerely hope that no disposition will be found to adopt the precipitate counsels of Lord DERBY, but that we shall be to the end consistent in the same course, and that, while permitting no insult on our own rights to pass unatoned, we shall be liberal and indulgent in our position to give the most favorable construction possible to any doctrine of international law which will permit us to stand aloof from the American struggle.

Lord DERBY and his supporters will not have it that they have any wish to see England challenging the blockade, and disowning it if it be found not absolutely effective. This, we are told, is a step far in advance of their demand for full and particular statistics on the subject. They hear that five or six hundred vessels have forced the blockade, and they wish the British Government to be cognizant of the fact, if, indeed, it be so. Supposing it to be proved, on the authority of British naval officers, British Consuls and merchantmen, that it is really so; and that whole fleets of ships are in the habit of oozing through the wide meshes of the pretended blockade; and supposing a return laid on the tables of both Houses of ships, ports and dates, proving that the blockade exists only on paper, Lord DERBY will not deny that it would certainly devolve upon us to call on the Americans either to enforce the blockade or to renounce the imposture. We should be logically bound to accept the just conclusion from the fact which we had taken pains to establish. In sober truth, we cannot reconcile such statements with all we hear ourselves. There are in London at this moment not a few gentlemen whose families and property are in the Southern States, and who would pay almost any sum to be enabled to return home to look after their families in trouble and their property going to ruin; but, after considering the various alternatives of going by Canada, by the Bahamas, or by Mexico, have only come to the conclusion that one route is more dangerous than another, and that they would be more likely to find themselves occupying a black hole in Fort Lafayette than a family mansion in Georgia or Carolina. Nor is it possible to gainsay the infallible test of the price of cotton. *If Lord Derby or any mercantile gentleman of his way of thinking has a mind to make his fortune at once, he has only to buy any amount of cotton at New-Orleans at 5d. a pound, and, running the blockade, sell it in Liverpool at 12d. a pound.* But, if that cannot be done, the blockade cannot be so utterly ineffective.

MILNER GIBSON, M. P., ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Right Hon. T. MILNER GIBSON, President of the Board of Trade, addressed his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 10th ult. Referring to the American struggle, he said:

There is a question (he continued) that presses at this time upon the minds, no doubt, of all thinking men in this country, viz.: What is to be the termination, and when is to be the termination, of this civil war in the United States, which I, for one, deeply deplore? I never was one of those who thought it otherwise than a great calamity for the world to see this disruption of the United States, and one portion likely to be severed from the rest. But what is the duty of England? We say in the Government, and I believe we express the opinion of this district, "*Strict neutrality must be our policy between the two contending parties.*" [Cheers.] I have been told—"Oh, you won't find neutrality a popular doctrine in the manufacturing districts;—you will find that people are ready to break the blockade, that people are ready to rush into some premature recognition of the South, for the sake of getting access to the cotton." I replied, "I don't believe a word of it. Great as their interests may be they will be guided by higher principles than temporary pecuniary interests—they will be guided by the duties of the nation, and, following out the principles of international law, will be ready to do to the Americans as they would wish the Americans to do to them if they were in a similar unfortunate position." [Cheers.] Talk of breaking the blockade. I am not about to discuss the principle of blockade—that is not the question. This country has recognized the Northern Federal Power and the Southern Confederates both as belligerents. This country has said, and continues to say, that blockading is a legitimate belligerent right, which England would use if she were a belligerent, and therefore it is impossible, without a violation of the principles of justice and international law, for this country to be contemplating a deliberate violation of a blockade carried on according to the rules of international law. [Hear.] I am, for one, and have been from the beginning, for adhering to a strict policy of neutrality so far as the acts of the Government are concerned. It is impossible but that men will be sympathizing either with one side or another side—that their feelings will be more or less enlisted with the one party or the other in all great contentions which attract notice in the world. I think the less we express those feelings and sympathies in this case the better; but I feel so well assured that so great has always been the feeling of England in reference to the question of Slavery, that *they cannot feel any interest or desire that any new Government should be constructed upon the principle of rendering permanent, and of extending negro Slavery.* [Cheers.] I have been told that negro slavery is to be the chief stone of the corner in the new edifice about to be erected in Southern America. I think, if the statement were true, it certainly would be calculated to alienate the feelings of great numbers of persons throughout the world from the Southern Confederacy. I hope that may not be the intention and future policy of the men who shall guide the councils of that new State, should it be severed from the North. Now, the Northerners gave us great offence by taking two persons out of our mail packet. I hope you think the Government did their duty in reference to this question; that they dealt with it with calmness and with a conciliatory spirit, and that the reparation they demanded was a just reparation. We have always prided ourselves upon our merchant vessels bearing the English flag being a safe asylum for whomsoever might be found there. Perhaps you are aware of the principle which now seems more likely to be accepted than ever in its full meaning—that a merchant vessel on the high seas is to be regarded as a portion of the territory of the country to which it belongs, and that a merchant vessel sailing on the ocean in her lawful calling is to be regarded as a small portion of England itself, as it were, afloat upon the high seas, and therefore to take any one from such a ship is the same in principle as if he were taken from the soil of the United Kingdom. I was sorry, therefore, to find that my Lord DERBY, in a speech he made in the House of Lords, although he approved of the course that had been taken in reference to Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, and said their being taken out of a neutral vessel was a violation of international law, yet regretted that the new rule had been laid down by England that you must not take your enemy's goods out of the ship of your friend. Now, I believe that we should think it as great a grievance and as great a violation on our neutral flag if the goods belonging to a Southern merchant were taken from under the British flag by a Federal cruiser. We have agreed to the principle that the flag shall not only cover the persons on board the ship, but that it shall cover the cargo, and that the goods of an enemy shall not be taken out of the ship of a friend. I am sorry that Lord DERBY, who is an advocate for the rights of neutrals, should express regret that such a rule, which was agreed to in Paris after the Russian war, has been made part of a sort of international European arrangement. I believe, on the contrary, that it is an extremely good and judicious arrangement in our international law, and I think it is desirable that when belligerents are carrying on their hostile operations against each other, the neutral nations between them should receive all the protection that it is possible to give them. I think the change made at Paris to render goods safe under neutral flags was a change in accordance with the spirit of the age and with the advance of civilization in which we live. [Applause.]

Archduke Maximilian and the Throne of Mexico.

From the Indépendence Belge.

The *Gazette du Danube*, the organ of Count RECHBERG, makes an important declaration, following upon that of the Vienna *Gazette*, in which it was said that the Austrian Government, regarding any cession of Venetia as ignominious, would never consent that any proposition of the kind should be made to it. This declaration had the fault of being too vague in the contradiction which it gave to the rumors spread abroad in reference to the conditions on which Austria might abandon Venetia. It recognized at once the fact of a proposition of cession; the connection existing between that proposition and the candidature of Prince MAXIMILIAN for the throne of Mexico; and, lastly, the existence of that candidature. The *Gazette du Danube* establishes a necessary distinction between these different points. It willingly admits that the name of the Emperor's brother has been mentioned in secret conferences, caused by the intervention of England, France, and Spain; but it denies that there exists any bond whatsoever between the Mexican question and the abandonment by Austria of its territorial possessions in Italy.

The declaration is, we say, important. It confirms, in fact, all that we have said of the project, conceived at Paris and presented at Vienna, of placing the Archduke MAXIMILIAN on the throne of Mexico. At any rate, on this point we were well informed. The future will show whether, in spite of official and officious denials, we were equally right on the second point, namely, that the acceptance by the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine of a second throne for one of its Princes on the other side of the ocean, combined with territorial compensations in the East, would lead to the pacific solution of one of the greatest difficulties of European politics—the complete emancipation of Italy. Two of our Paris correspondents persist in believing this. We can only set their impressions by the side of the language used at Vienna, and leave the issue to events.

There is, however, one important remark to be made in the interest even of the candidature of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN; it is, that in putting aside all connection between the Venetian question and this candidature, the Cabinet of Vienna destroys its best chances. *France, England and Spain have no motive for creating a kingdom in America for an Austrian Archduke, if that arrangement will not advance the interests of peace in Europe.* Why give the preference to an Austrian Archduke over some other Catholic Prince, Spanish or Italian—FRANCIS II., for example, or the Grand Duke of Tuscany? The candidature of Prince MAXIMILIAN, whatever may be his merits, has for its principal object the advantages which may result from it as regards the settlement of Italian affairs, and it is only on account of those advantages that it will be supported by the current of public opinion. They will do well to remember this at Vienna. If they desire to escape grand complications in which the empire might founder, and if they wish to extend the lustre of the sovereign house as far as the dominions once ruled over by the Emperor CHARLES V.

THE SENTIMENT OF SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 6th ult., publish several articles relative to the establishment of a monarchical Government in Mexico, and the *Epoca* seems to think that a Spanish Prince would enact the sovereign there just as well as an Austrian or any other foreigner. The *Correspondancia* states that during the forty years of anarchy and revolutions in Mexico there have been fifty-eight Presidents and twenty-seven Constitutions.

LATEST PER HIBERNIA.

RUSSIAN POLAND.

OBORN, Feb. 13.

Archbishop FELINSKI has arrived at Warsaw He was received by a deputation from the clergy, whom he cordially addressed. In Warsaw the public mind is still much depressed. Serious difficulties are said to be still pending between the principal ecclesiastical dignitaries and the Governor. An early opening of the churches, however, is expected. It is reported that Count LAMBERT will soon return to his post, and that Gen. LUDERS will leave Warsaw.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 13—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse opened flat, but was firm at the close. Rentes closed at 71f. 15c. or 15c. lower than yesternay.

BOMBAY, Monday, Jan. 27.

SHIRTINGS dull and declining. MULE TWIST dull and unchanged. COTTON advancing. COPPER—Sheathing is in fair inquiry; prices stationery; TILE dull and unchanged. Exchange on London 2s. ⅜d. FREIGHTS advancing.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Jan. 25.

SHIRTINGS dull and declining. TWIST dull and unchanged. COPPER—Sheathing advancing; TILE dull and unchanged. INDIGO active and advancing. LINSEED upward. RICE dull at previous prices. Exchange on London 2s. ⅝d. FREIGHTS—Seeds to London 80s.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28.

The bill authorizing attorneys residing in adjoining States, to practice in the Courts of this State, was reported favorably, and on motion of Mr. CONNOLLY the bill was passed.

The following bills were also passed:

Authorizing the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroads to use rails of forty pounds per lineal yard.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to summoning jurors in summary proceedings.

Increasing the compensation of the physicians at Sing-Sing and Auburn prisons.

Mr. WOODRUFF gave notice of a bill regulating the Fire Department of the City.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GANSON—Relative to documentary evidence.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the charter of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank.

The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad bill coming up for a third reading, several motions were made to recommit.

After a long debate, on motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the bill was amended by striking out the provision that the State shall own so much of the road as is covered by the amount appropriated towards construction, and the insertion of a clause providing that the State shall not be liable in any manner.

The bill was then passed by 19 to 8.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Freer, Ganson, Hardin, Little, Richards and Tobey.

The Kings County Court-house bill, and the bill to amend the act concerning the rights and liabilities of husbands and wives, was passed.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 28.

A number of remonstrances were presented against the Broadway Railroad bill.

Numerous petitions were also presented in favor of the Metropolitan Health bill.

The Speaker also presented a memorial from the Mayor and Council and public authorities of Providence, R. I., praying for the regulation of the public health in New-York.

A large number of bills were reported from the Standing Committees.

The following bills were reported favorably:

To amend the act for the benefit of married women, in relation to insuring the lives of their husbands.

To protect witnesses testifying before Committees of the Legislature from prosecution on their own testimony.

To amend the law relative to District Canvassers and Inspectors of Election in New-York.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Medical College, New-York.

To authorize the formation of companies to prevent horse-stealing.

To authorize the sale of the Quarantine grounds, Staten Island.

To prevent the adulteration of milk and the sale of swill milk.

The bill to exempt homœopathic medicines from the operations of the act to prevent the sale of poisons, was reported adversely, and the report agreed to.

Mr. CODDINGTON presented a report from the managers of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

A flood of notices of bills were given, among them the following:

By Mr. PRINGLE—To create, as a public holiday, the 22d of February in the State.

To regulate the New-York Quarantine.

By Mr. LUDDINGTON—For a railroad in Houston and other streets.

By Mr. LOUTREL—To authorize the laying of railroads in all the streets, and lanes, and avenues of New-York.

By Mr. McCABE—To amend the act relating to the District Police Courts in New-York.

By Mr. SMITH—To regulate labor in all manufactories and public works in the State.

By Mr. O'BRIEN—Relative to the Sheriff of New-York.

To amend the Charter of New-York.

To amend the Mechanics' Lien law in the City of New-York.

The bill to provide schools for the several Alms and Poorhouses of the State coming up for a third reading, on motion of Mr. McLEOD it was recommitted for modification, so far as it relates to the City of New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To authorize the City of Brooklyn to name and number streets.

To provide for the distribution of soldiers' allotments.

Also, several bills of local interest.

Weather at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Friday, Feb. 28.

There is a heavy snow-storm from the northwest this morning. The thermometer stands at 10° above zero.

AN IMPORTANT PRIZE.

ARRIVAL OF THE IRON STEAMSHIP LA BUAN.

Particulars of her Capture by the Portsmouth.

The British steamship *La Buan*, of Hull, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, in charge of prize-officers GILBERT RICHMOND and SYDNEY S. BECK.

The *La Buan* is an iron steamer, 243 feet long and 28 feet beam. She was built in 1856 for Messrs. BAILEY & LEETHARN, of Hull, at a cost of £33,000, and has been employed in the Baltic trade, running between Cronstadt and Hull. In November she was chartered by the DEJERSEYS, of Manchester, for six months, to run between Havana and some part of the Southern coast. Her outward cargo consisted of various articles, among others a large quantity of blankets, and it is estimated that on this cargo the charterers cleared £40,000.

At the time she was captured by the *Portsmouth*, her position was a few miles to the northward of Brecca Chica, a small village near the Rio Grande. A steamer, loaded with cotton, was just inside the bar, watching an opportunity to come out and discharge, but as soon as the *Portsmouth* came to anchor she steamed up the River. The captain and supercargo were on shore and remained there, probably for prudential reasons. The *La Buan* was sent by Capt. SWARTWOUT, in charge of the above prize officers, to Ship Island, to receive Com. MCKEAN's orders, and was ordered by him to proceed to New-York. She has on board the cargo of schooner *Wave*, of New-Orleans, captured about an hour previous, while on her passage from New-Orleans for Matamoras, with a cargo of tobacco and cotton.

The *La Buan* is anchored in the North River.

A correspondent of the Fall River *News* furnishes the following particulars of the capture of the *La Buan*. Under date of Ship Island, Feb. 1, he writes:

"The sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* captured the English iron steamer *La Buan*, of Hull, England, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, loading with cotton. When the *Portsmouth* arrived there was a large lighter with 1,000 bales of cotton, laying alongside of the *La Buan*, and not liking the looks of the *Portsmouth's* French colors, (which were flying at the masthead as a decoy to get as near as possible,) and smelling a large-sized mice, she slipped her cables and run into shoal water where the *Portsmouth* could not reach her; and the iron steamer, being of very heavy draft, could not get any further up the river, so there she had to lay within reach of the *Portsmouth's* pivot guns, and at sundown all colors were lowered, and as soon as it became dark enough for the *Portsmouth* to act, she hauled directly into and across the channel. She then lowered away her cutter and manned her with fifteen men, commanded by Capt. RICHMOND, and proceeded to the *La Buan* very quietly, boarded her, and inquired for the Captain. He was answered by the first officer that the Captain was ashore. Capt. RICHMOND then ordered the first officer to get up steam at once, which he refused to do. "Oh well," said Capt. RICHMOND, "never mind, I have men enough to do it and will save you the trouble." The mate then said, "Well, if I must get up steam I will; where do you want to take us?" "Oh not far, only down here under the *Portsmouth's* guns." She is a valuable prize.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF WARD SCHOOL NO. 10.—The examinations of our Public Schools have commenced, and are in daily progress, under the conduct of S. S. RANDALL, Esq., and his assistants, Messrs. KIDDLE and JONES. The last two days have been devoted to Grammar School No. 10, in Wooster-street, which establishment is held to be the highest type of our Public School system. The Principal, Prof. JOHN F. STODDARD, well known in all educational circles by his series of mathematical works, has paid special attention to the cultivation of its principles in the departments under his supervision, the results of which tutorage were very perceptible in the classes which were examined in mental arithmetic, that most difficult subject for immature intellects to compass. The Primary Departments, both male and female, exhibited fair proficiency in the ordinary routine branches' as history, geography, elocution, &c. The highest class in the Female Department sustained themselves with great credit, and reflected honor upon their preceptress, Miss EMMA L. THOMPSON, late matron of the Military Hospital in Alexandria. This young lady procured leave of absence from the school officers at the commencement of the nursing movement, but has since returned to her former sphere of duty. The "Robinson Zouaves" form the most novel feature of this school, and they look upon their daily drill as a pleasant episode in their course of studies. The erect bearing and soldierly precision of movement upon the part of the young cadets, was an additional attraction to the exercises of the class. The Superintendent complimented the school at the close for its marked advancement, and the perfect order with which the pupils had conducted themselves.

THE SUFFERING POOR.—The officers of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor have made an appeal to the public, through our columns, which should receive immediate attention. They state that while the indigent families of soldiers are provided for by the allotment scheme and the City governmet, the most needy and pitable of the destitute have by many been overlooked. There are now 18,447 of this unfortunate class on the visitors' list, and as the Winter advances the numbers steadily increase. And what is still more to be regretted, the treasury of the Association is overdrawn several thousand dollars, while the receipts have fallen off from thirty to forty per cent. Nothing but a knowledge of these facts is needed to insure a prompt and efficient response.

BUSINESS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Wednesday was quite a busy day in the warehouse department at the Custom-house. The duties received amounted to about $240,000, of which $190,000 was from duties on bonded goods, and about $50,000 from duties on goods entered for consumption. This is a larger sum than has been received from duties on bonded goods for some time past. Bonded goods are drawn from warehouse in large quantities at present. During the month of January the value of the stock of warehoused merchandise has diminished by about $1,500,000.

A RELIEF ASSOCIATION DEFRAUDED.—Mrs. EVANS, *alias* WILKINSON, was arrested on Thursday on the charge of having defrauded the Sixth Ward Relief Association of a considerable amount of money. By some means she obtained possession of the certificate of a soldier named WILKINSON, and for the last six months she has drawn about $4 per week by representing herself as his wife. Recently it was ascertained that her real name is EVANS, and that she lives with her husband in Mott-street. Justice CONNOLLY committed her for examination.

FIRE IN A CARPENTER'S SHOP.—At about 2 o'clock on Thursday morning a fire occurred in the carpenter shop of JOHN MURPHY, situated in the rear of No. 266 East Twelfth-street. The damage to the building, stock and fixtures amounts to about $1,000. He was insured for the same amount in the Pacific Insurance Company. The front building, which is a tenement house, was damaged to the extent of $400. It was insured for $3,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company. Both buildings are the property of Mrs. ELLEN MURPHY.

PROMOTED.—Mr. GEORGE H. E. LYNCH, second Clerk in the bureau of Repairs and Supplies, was on Thursday appointed Deputy Superintendent in the place of JOHN RICHARDSON, who has filled the latter office since 1859. Mr. LYNCH receives by this transfer a salary of $2,000 instead of $1,000, which was the amount of his previous salary.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after Monday next, March 3, the steamers *City of Boston*, and *City of New-York*, of the Norwich line, will leave Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-street, at 5 o'clock P. M., for New-London and Boston.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the gunboat *R. B. Forbes*:

Lieutenant Commanding, —— FLY; Acting Master and Executive Officer, William H. Hardie; Acting Masters, Foster Willis and G. H. Hammond; Acting Assistant Surgeon, L. Michall; Acting Assistant Paymaster, G. B. Morton; Second Assistant Engineers, William D. Peters, John McClusky and William H. Smith; Third Assistant, Daniel Stillson; Acting Master's Mates, C. H. Lester, E. R. Harris and James McDonald.

The *R. B. Forbes* left this port on Sunday last, in company with the gunboats *Westfield*, *Clifton* and *Jackson*.

The bomb-proof battery *Monitor* having been got ready for sea, left the Brooklyn Navy-yard Thursday morning for the mouth of Elizabeth River, to look after the rebel steamer *Merrimac*, it is said. She was accompanied by the new gunboat *Cayuga*. When the *Monitor* reached Staten Island, it was found that her steering apparatus would not work properly, and she had, therefore, to return to the yard, where she will have to be docked.

The officers detached from the steamer *Dawn*, have been granted one week's leave of absence, and on the expiration of that time, are ordered to report as follows: Acting-Master, on board the *North Carolina*; and all other officers to Commodore PAULDING.

The gunboat *Massachusetts* was put out of commission Wednesday afternoon, and her crew sent on shore.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR dull, and 10c. lower; quoted at $4 35@$4 40. WHEAT dull and lower: White, $1@$1 [illegible]. WHISKY firm and good demand at 18c. PROVISIONS dull and lower; Mess Pork, $11.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 28.

FLOUR dull and drooping. WHEAT quiet; Red $1 33@$1 34. CORN unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK $13 50@$14. WHISKY steady at 25c.@26c.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES; MADIERA, SHERRY and PORT WINES; JAMAICA and SANTA CRUZ RUM, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKYS, at my old prices.

Persons who wish to supply themselves, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION SOLDIERS!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY of the great fairy play Ondina; or, the Naiad Queen, at BARNUM'S Museum. It is produced at 3 and 7½ o'clock, P. M. Commodore NUTT and other curiosities visible at all hours.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 35 | Sun sets.... 5 50 | Moon sets.... 4 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 17 | Gov. Island. 9 06 | Hell Gate....10 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Kangaroo, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Kiang-Sti, Berry, Shanghai, H. H. Worden.

Ships Frank Flint, Colley, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Argo, Maddocks, Philadelphia, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Ocean Monarch, Page, Liverpool, Wm. T. Frost; Emily Augusta, Sweetland, Liverpool, J. O. Baker & Co.

Barks George Durkee, (Br.,) Anderson, Londonderry, Thos. James; Holland, Utrel, St. Jago, Cuba, J. Thompson; Charles Brewer, Pierce, Curacoa, R. W. Trundy; Mendi, Smith, Philadelphia, Yates & Porterfield.

Brigs Reporter, Ginn, Hamilton, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; E. Drummond, Conway, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Mary Means, Wilson, Philadelphia, Thompson & Hunter.

Schooners Charles Dennis, Tucker, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; Ned, McKee, Philadelphia, E. S. Powell; Golden Fleece, Hall, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., H. Underwood; Dirigo, Cramer, Philadelphia, J. E. Ward & Co.; R. P. King, Leeds, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; B. Walton, Willeby, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Dwight Hill, Baltimore, N. L. McCready & Co.; Eclipse, (Br.,) Connaughton, St. Kitts, D. R. De Wolff.

Arrived.

U. S. ship Morning Light, H. F. Moore commanding, from a cruise in the Gulf. The M. L. left New-York Dec. 5, 1861, and since that time has boarded 30 sail of vessels and captured one prize, the Danish bark Jurgens Lorenz.

Prize steamship Labuan, (Br., of Hull,) in charge of prize officers Gilbert, Richmond and Sydney S. Beck, from Ship Island 9 ds.; was captured 1st inst., off Brecca Chica, by U. S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth.

Steamship Salvador, (new,) ——, Wilmington, Del., 24 hours, in ballast to J. F. Joy. Is intended for the Aspinwall and New-York trade.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Centurion, Zerega, Antwerp Dec. 28, in ballast to Zerega & Co. Jan. 4, during a heavy sea, sprung mainmast. Jan. 15, Carl Tacke, seaman, of Dusseldorff, Germany, fell overboard, and was lost.

Schr. S. C. Hulse, Furman, Accomac County 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. R. H. Vermilyea, Gentey, Accomac County 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Otter Rock, Lane, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, W. N. W.

Below.

Bark Augusta C. Small, (of Windsor, N. S.)

Schr. S. P. Brown.

Schr. R. S. Dean-

Also, two barks, (one Brem.,) three brigs, and five schrs.—All by steamtug L. Boardman.

Brig Urana, from Havana.

Brig S. F. Brown, from Cuba.—Both by pilot boat Edwin Blunt, No. 2.

Bark Dodo, (Brem.,) from ——.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) from Trinidad.

Bark J. W. Hall, (of Providence,) from Key West.

Brig Wm. Mason, Gardner, Buenos Ayres.

Brig Palestine, ——.

Also, three brigs and three schooners, unknown.

Sailed.

Feb. 27—Steamships Royal Bride, (Br.,) Plymouth; United Kingdom, (Br.,) Glasgow; Fulton, ——. Ships Lise Amelie, (Fr.,) Havre; Elise Mathilde, (Brem.,) Bremen; Neptune, Liverpool. Barks Star King, Coast of Africa; H. L. Rutger, Buenos Ayres; Nazarine, Philadelphia; Lillias, Havana. Brig Nahant, Havana. Schr. Georgia, Matanzas.

Feb. 28—From Quarantine this morning, U. S. gunboat Cayuga.

Spoken, &c.

Fleur de Marie—Fr. brig, bound E., was passed, Feb. 17, lat. 20, lon. 60.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship North Star, of the California line, was this morning taken on the Sectional Dock for examination. The Champion will take her place, and sail to-morrow, March 1.

The ship J. Montgomery, previously reported ashore on the rocks foot of 9th-st., E. R., was floated off, and now lies at Pierrepont's Stores, Brooklyn. She has 9 feet of water in her hold. A steam-pump will be put on board to keep her free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT STORY OF THE DAY.
IMOGEN; OR, THE MARBLE HEART.
BY
PIERCE EGAN.

The edition of the SUNDAY MERCURY containing the initial chapters of this fascinating romance having been exhausted to the last copy, a synopsis of them, embracing every incident necessary to the clear understanding of the opening of the plot, will appear in the SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow. A large demand was expected, and preparations were made to meet it, but the rush for last Sunday's issue was overwhelming. This explanation is due to the thousands who were disappointed in not obtaining it. One of the great features of the SUNDAY MERCURY is its Local News. In this department it has no rival among its cotemporaries. Its telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the continent are also up to a later hour than those of the other Sunday papers, from the fact that its columns remain open for the reception of intelligence two hours after they have gone to press.

PIERCE EGAN'S MASTERPIECE.
IMOGEN;
OR,
THE MARBLE HEART,
is now being published in the columns of the
SUNDAY MERCURY,
for which it was expressly written. This
GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
has a circulation exceeding that of the entire Sunday Press of New-York.

The rush for the number containing the opening chapters of PIERCE EGAN'S new romance having exhausted last Sunday's and Monday's editions, a carefully prepared and elaborate abstract of the portion of the story already published will appear in to-morrow's issue, thus enabling every reader of

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

to receive one of the greatest stories of modern times complete, from the first line to the last.

FIRE AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.—The SUNDAY MERCURY, of to-morrow, will contain an elaborate table of all the Official Returns of the Election of Assistant Engineers of the New-York Fire Department. Also, highly interesting army Correspondence from the New-York Regiments in the field, embracing twenty interesting letters, none of which, however, conflict with the spirit of the order recently issued by the Secretary of War.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOWER, LIVING in the country, wishes to engage a housekeeper; she must be a young lady of superior education, who has been brought up in the very best society, of cheerful temper, every way qualified to direct all the affairs of a household, and to add to the life and enjoyment of a family of children. This advertisement means exactly what it purports to—nothing more and nothing less. Address, with full particulars, A. R. X., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

TO THE NERVOUS OF BOTH SEXES.—A retired clergyman, having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) a copy of the prescription used. Direct the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR THE NAVY.—WANTED, A NUMBER OF young men, landsmen; also, seamen, ordinary seamen, carpenters, cooks and stewards; also wanted, men that have been on whaling voyages. Apply at the North River Rendezvous, No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6 o'clock. Special meeting every evening throughout the week, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

"THE GREAT TRIBULATION ABOUT THE PERIOD 1865-9, ACCOMPANYING THE RETURN OF CHRIST," is the subject of a discourse by Rev. M. BAXTER, in the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st. and 5th-av., at 4 P. M. SUNDAY.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points. Interesting meetings.